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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Serious Riots.

SPANISH CORTES

Settling Italian Matters.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Typhoon in Japan.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Emperor of Brazil.

ENGLAND.

SERIOUS RIOT.

LONDON, July 18.—Quite a serious riot has just occurred in Greenwich. A man named Pook, who had been acquitted in a murder trial, was, upon his release from imprisonment, set upon by a crowd of people, excited over what they thought a mockery of justice. The crowd soon swelled to immense proportions, and Pook was mobbed by fully four thousand people. A number of fights ensued between the friends of the released prisoner and the mob, and the town was soon in such a state of uproar that the frightened shop-keepers closed their stores, and business was entirely suspended. This condition of affairs lasted for an hour or two, until finally the constabulary succeeded in restoring peace and quiet without the assistance of the militia.

RIOT IN VIENNA.

Reports have just been received from Vienna, representing that a terrible riot had occurred there on Sunday. The Socialists are said to have attacked the ultra Montanes, and many persons are reported injured. The police were powerless in their attempts to suppress the disturbance, and the military were obliged to restore order.

MONUMENT TO SHAKSPEARE.

LONDON, July 18.—A meeting was held last evening to consider the question of the erection of a monument to William Shakespeare, upon the Thames embankment. Hepworth Dixon, who is the moving spirit in the matter, made an eloquent speech in favor of the project. The meeting was very enthusiastic and such promises of material aid were given that the monument will certainly be erected.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

A telegram to the Lloyd's from Hong Kong, announces that a terrific typhoon visited Hiago, Japan, in which seven steamers were driven ashore, and were nearly or quite destroyed. That place was inundated, and suffered considerable injury. The Japanese Cabe expedition is safe.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Advices from Athens announce a terrible disaster on board a Greek man-of-war. The magazine of the steamer Eunomia exploded on the 3d instant, in the Grecian Archipelago. Forty of her crew were killed and nearly all the rest of the crew were more or less injured, while the vessel was almost entirely destroyed.

MAIL CONTRACT.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has contracted to carry a monthly mail between England and Venezuela.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American mail steamer brings the following intelligence: Yellow fever has ceased to be epedimic at Buenos Ayres and services of thanksgiving had been held by all the churches.

The question of the abolition of slavery engrosses attention at Rio Janeiro.

The Brazilian Senate has authorized the Government to contract for a loan of four million pounds sterling, and has also passed a bill providing for the imposition of a tax of four per cent. on imports.

Advices from Monte-Video represent that a compromise is probable between the two parties who have for some time nearly rent the Republic by their quarrels.

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has made the Emperor of Brazil a Knight of the Garter.

ARRIVED.

LONDON, July 18.—The steamships Prussian from Quebec, and Assyria from New York, touched at Moville.

FRANCE.

IMPORT DUTY.

VERSAILLES, July 18.—The Minister of Finance, Ponayer Quertier, has announced to the Assembly that he desires to retain the present import duty of twenty per cent. on cotton, with allowance of a drawback in case of re-export. The Assembly will unquestionably agree to the request of the Minister.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The municipal election, which takes place in Paris on the 20th inst, will probably result favorably to the general government.

A MODERATE REPUBLIC.

Some of the journals report that President Thiers and M. Gambetta are negotiating for the establishment of a moderate Republic.

ITALIAN MATTERS.

PARIS, July 18.—It is reported the Government will shortly be questioned by the Opposition in Assembly as to the precise position it occupies upon the subjects of Italian unity, the capital of Italy and the temporalities of the Pope.

AMERICA QUOTED.

PARIS, July 18.—The *Salute* cites the example of the United States after the war of the rebellion to justify increased taxation.

SPAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

MADRID, July 18.—Marshal Serrano has proposed to the King a decree outlawing the members of the International Society in Spain, and recommends a vigorous policy on all questions. The public order of Minister Zorilla on the contrary favors a liberal policy as most conducive to the preservation of the political rights and the public peace.

HAVANA.

IMPRISONED.

HAVANA, July 18.—Dr. Sales, a dentist of Havana, has been imprisioned for receiving prohibited journals.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 18, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@ 93⅜; 5-20's '62, 92⅜; do '65, 92⅜; do '67, 91⅝; 10-40's, 91⅝.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes 56f 20c.

MANCHESTER, July 18.—Markets flat and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8¾d; Spring Wheat, 10s 3d@10s 5d. Receipts of Wheat for the last three days, 45,000 bushels. American Flour, 24s. Cheese, 58s.

LEAVENWORTH.

Right of Way.

LEAVENWORTH, July 17.—The City Council, this evening, granted the right of way through the city to Chicago to the Southern and Pacific Railroad, provided a machine and repair shops be located within the corporative limits of the city. The Mayor promptly approved the ordinance. The Council appointed a committee of three, with the Mayor as chairman, to go to Chicago and see Messrs. Tracy and Winston. A resolution was unanimously passed by Councils "That in the completion of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad to Leavenworth we recognize a road that is to be of inestimable benefit to our city, and we pledge them our friendship and hearty co-operation in their efforts to give us increased railroad facilities." Our people heartily endorse the action of the City Council, and they are united and determined to aid all legitimate railroad enterprise.

STATE FAIR.

Extensive preparations are in progress throughout the State in the interest of the approaching Kansas State Fair.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 159. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

NEW YORK.

The President—Notorious Thief Captured—Murder Trial—Financial—The Weather—The Stock Market—Ku Klux—The Riots—Another Victim—Hartford and Erie Railroad—The Grand Duke Alexis—British Census—Quick Trip—Army Officers in Session—Grocer's Board of Trade—Small Pox—Baggage Smashing—Base Ballers Arrested—Smuggling—Yacht Capsized, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1871.

THE RIOTS.

Thomas M. Clarry died this morning of a wound received on the 12th. There are twenty-five wounded still at Bellevue and Mount Sinai Hospitals, five of whom cannot recover. The funeral of Walter R. Pryor, late a member of the Ninth Regiment, will take place Thursday afternoon from Calvary Church. The body will be escorted to Woodlawn Cemetery, by the Ninth Regiment, and a force of police and interred with military honors. Pryor was shot by a burly ruffian who stood in a coal cart and took deliberate aim with a horse pistol or dragoon revolver. A man saw him perpetrate the act and will be able to recognize him should he meet him again.

President Manierre of the Police Board announced to-day that he had been requested by his associates in the Board to say that in consequence of the extraordinary and meritorious duty rendered by the police on the 12th inst., all complaints against officers for violation of rules made prior to the 16th inst. will be dismissed. The President of the Police Commissioner has received and transmitted to the Superintendent of Police an extract from a letter from Col. Porter of the 22d Infantry addressed to the Major General Commanding, as follows: "I desire also to speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct and valuable services of detachments of police on my front and rear flank."

THE STOCK MARKET.

Yesterday the stock market was more active as compared with the extreme dullness of last week, but the amount of business is far from important, except in a few instances. The changes, which were generally for the better, were, however, slight. Erie attracted the most attention as a feature in the forenoon, and after advancing to 29¼, was abandoned for the New York Central, which was quite favorably influenced by the Washington telegrams stating that Commissioner Pleasonton had been sustained by the President in his views of the action to be taken with reference to the enforcement of the collection of the tax on the scrip dividend of 1868. One telegram says specifically that Caleb Cushing, the attorney in the New York Central scrip dividend case, was notified this morning that the whole subject had been referred back to Commissioner Pleasonton for final adjustment. The Commissioner has been instructed to consider the case the same as if no appeal had been taken to Secretary Boutwell. This doubtless means that General Pleasonton is to proceed in his proposed plan of investigating the accounts of the company, for the purpose of ascertaining how much of the scrip dividend represents the earnings of the road, since the revenue law went into operation, at least. The news had the effect of advancing the stock to 96 3-4, and the scrip to 91 7-8. The Gold Room was induced to believe that the affront to Secretery Boutwell, conveyed in this action of the President, would occasion his resignation of the Secretaryship. The other shares, supposed to be more or less under the patronage of the Vanderbilt party, were sympathetically strong; meantime the recent decline in the mortgages of the Union Pacific Railroad began to be felt in the shares of the company, which went off to 28 7-8. Pittsburgh underwent a spasmodic rise to 120 1-4, and the Pacific Mail lost some of its late firmness. Elsewhere the market presented little of interest, and the fluctuations unimportant.

MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of V. W. Buckhart for the murder of Alfred Randell, of Sleepy Hollow, continues at the Court House at White Plains. Yesterday when Caleb Horton, S. C. Horton, Noah Briggs, Stephen M. Leggate, J. C. Campbell, Sydney Bayles, B. S. Horton, Wm. Silverwood and Dr. Hart were called by the prosecution they gave rebutting testimony. All the witnesses called were neighbors of the prisoner, whom they had known for periods varying from five to twenty years. They considered him a shrewd man in all his business transactions and at all times his conduct perfectly sane and rational. Rev. S. M. Vandusen, of White Plains, testified that he had a brief interview with the prisoner in jail during the month of February, 1870, and on that occasion Buckhart's conversation and conduct were in all respects perfectly rational.

KU KLUX.

A telegram says that on Thursday night last a large body of disguised men went to the Alabama and Chattanooga yard, in Chattanooga, Tenn., and captured and locked up the watchman in the round house, and then entirely disabled all the engines in it, by removing parts of the machinery, which can only be replaced by shops in the East. No clue is obtained to the perpetrators. No trains left that city on that railroad on Friday. Superintendent J. C. Stanton was in the city at the time endeavoring to make arrangements for funds to pay employes.

THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant and family, General Porter and wife, and General Ingalls visited Fort Hamilton yesterday. Upon their arrival at the fort a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. After inspecting the forts and surroundings, they participated in a grand ball and banquet given them in honor of the visitors. They returned from Sandy Hook in the steamer Henry Smith, on board of which were General Voges, Col. Hamilton, all the army officers stationed in the harbor fortifications and the band of Fort Abraham.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Private advices per cable represent the Grand Duke Alexis as having arrived at Cronstadt to superintend personally the outfitting of a splendid squadron which is to accompany him to the United States in September. A grand buffalo hunt on the plains of the far west is said to be in contemplation for the visit. Lady Mary Ann, on his return the Czar will be given charge of Page's magnificent picture of Admiral Farragut which is a gift from the citizens of the United States.

THE BRITISH CENSUS.

The result of the census taken at midnight on Sunday, April 30, 1871, throughout Great Britain has just been officially announced. The entire population of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the channel islands and the Isle of man, including the army, navy and merchant marine a road is, males, 15,549,271; females, 16,267,837. Total, 31,669,910. The preponderance of females over males is 718,568.

ARMY OFFICERS.

A board of officers consisting of Colonels Randolph B. Marcy, John H King, Henry I. Hunt, and Majors Richard L. Dodge and Andrew J. Alexander, met this afternoon at army headquarters in this city for the purpose of preparing a system of general regulation for the administration of the general affairs of the army under special instructions from the Secretary of War. After organizing the board adjourned until to-morrow.

FINANCIAL.

The *Tribune's* financial article says: Lake Shore is apparently the key of the market at present, all speculations hanging for the time being on the movement in this specialty, which in turn depends upon the scrip dividend to be declared on the 27th inst. There is a marked absence of familiar faces on the street, the principal operators and speculaters being out of town for their summer vacation, which accounts for the lack of spirit.

SMUGGLING.

In the District Court of Brooklyn, the steamer Cleopatra has been dec ared forfeit to the Government for violation of the revenue law, the act consisting in the smuggling four hundred dollars' worth of cigars by employees on board. The Judge recommended action to be taken by the Attorney General against the parties directly concerned in the violation of the law, as the decision only affects the owners of the steamer.

SMALL POX.

The Brooklyn Board of Health to-day authorized the health officer to isolate all town residences of persons afflicted with small pox if possible, instead of transfering them to the hospital. The health officer was also empowered to place a sign, announcing small pox on any building where such a patient was known to exist.

HARTFORD AND ERIE.

The *Post* says we learn the Supreme Court of Rhode Island yesterday granted an order to show cause why a final order for foreclosure and sale of the division of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road in that State should not issue. It is expected that similar orders will issue in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

BAGGAGE SMASHING.

John Allen and Matthew Coombs, brakemen on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, were arrested to-day on a charge of stealing from the baggage cars of that road. Keys fitting the baggage cars were found in their possession. A large amount of property has disappeared during transmission on this road.

GROCERS BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of dealers in tea, coffee, &c., to-day a constitution and by-laws for a Grocers' Board of Trade was adopted, and Wm. A. Booth elected President; Vice Presidents: Chas. E. Hill, Geo. W. Lane, Benj. B. Sherman and Thos. G. Arnald.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.

Greenthall, a notorious New York thief, was arrested in Jersey City late last evening by detective Nugent. He had in his possession a quantity of stolen cloth and a note for one hundred and eighty-one dollars. He was held for examination.

QUICK TRIP.

The Inman steamship City of Brussels, from New York, July 8th, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, the 17th inst., at 5 P. M., making the run from port to port in nine days, and to Queenstown in little over eight days.

BASE-BALLERS ARRESTED.

Higham and Wylie, members of the Mutual Base Ball Club, were arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting members of the Haymaker Club, of Troy, last week, and held to answer before Judge Walsh.

NO LIVES LOST.

No lives were lost by the capsizing of the yacht Jessie last Sunday. The crew were rescued by a passing schooner, and the yacht was picked up and left at Fort Hamilton by the steamer City of Mexico.

WEATHER.

The weather is cool and pleasant, and the sanitary condition of the city is remarkably good.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Coolies for Peru.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—It is reported that Harry Meigs has contracted for the shipment of six hundred Chinamen from San Francisco to Peru, to labor on the public works. It is, however, doubtful.

CHURCH IN RUINS.

The Methodist Church, brick, costing $75,000, at Virginia City, fell a mass of ruins this evening, burying the dwelling of a negro family alongside. A negro's ribs were broken. There were no lives lost.

AN OUTLAW DEAD.

It is reported and generally believed that Manuel Sasida generally known as the Tiger of Alica who for twenty years has maintained the guise of an independent chieftain in the ship district of Tepic, Western Mexico, defying all attempt of the government to subdue him, died recently from the re-opening of old wounds.

CANADA.

Large Fire.

OTTAWA, July 18.—A large fire occurred last night in Rideau street, at Angels's furniture store. Kearn & Ryans, dry goods, and Gelhausen, tobacconist, were burned. Loss is estimated at $20,000. Partially insured.

SHIP LOST.

QUEBEC, July 18.—The ship Minerva, from Liverpool to Montreal, has been lost off Cape Briton. Passengers and crew saved.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

AT Seale Station, Ala., on July 6th, during a heavy rain and thunder-storm, a livery stable was struck by lightning, carrying away and damaging the front of the building. A lad aged about ten years was killed, and three other persons were prostrated, they being the only persons in the stable at the time. The men who were prostrated by the shock were taken to and held in a stream of water near by, and after some time came to. They are about again, but all of them complain of injuries sustained.

A CASE of a negro man vomiting up a living blacksnake was mentioned in these columns a few days since. The negro lives near Lynchburg, Va., and the Republican of that city has learned upon undoubted authority that "he has since thrown up two others, both living and genuine blacksnakes." One of the snakes has been preserved in alcohol. The health of the negro for sometime has been feeble and he fully believes that he has been bewitched or "conjured" by some unfriendly enetary. Since he has rid himself of the three snakes his health is said to have greatly improved.

THE Dardanelle (Texas) *Chronicle* contains the following: "Mr. James Walker, brother of our county Judge Walker, was killed on last Friday. Mr. Walker was in custody and under guard at the time. It appears that his wife had him arrested for abusing her the day previous, and while Walker was lying upon a bed or bench in the room where he was under guard some person came up to the house and put the muzzle of his or her gun through a crack in the wall of the house, and fired upon him, killing him instantly. The murderer is unknown, and made his or her escape—it being in the night when the deed was done."

NEWBERN, Tennessee, has been greatly excited over the attempt to poison the wells in that vicinity by a man named Hood. Arbitrators had been chosen by Hood and his wife, who have recently separated, to make a division of property. The division made, angered Hood, who charged the arbitrators with partiality, and, threatening vengeance, he wrote a note to a physician asking him to send arsenic enough to poison five or six wells, threatening the doctor with death if he did not comply. Instead of sending the arsenic, the doctor notified the people of Newbern, and a company of men was organized and started in pursuit of Hood, who, however, made his escape.

THE Louisville *Commercial* complains earnestly of the outrages committed by a band of lawless men in Estill County, Kentucky. These outrages, it says, have continued for several months. Even a helpless woman was terribly whipped because of her refusal to promise that she would cease telling what she thought of such midnight marauders. The trustee of Berea College was whipped for consulting with the blacks in Fitchburg, and several others for less offenses. Three men were murdered at the May election, in Miller's Creek precinct, and a mob of sixty men lately attempted to murder at night a negro family in Fitchburg. Various threats have been made against the blacks in general at the Red River iron works, and against the skilled miners employed there, who have mainly come from other States. Individuals and whole families have been notified to leave at the peril of their lives, and mining operations in Estill county have for the present entirely ceased, and 400 operators have left.

THE depredations of Lowry and his band of outlaws, in Robeson county North Carolina, have become so frequent of late that the sheriff of that county has organized a force of citizens and started in pursuit of them. From the Wilmington *Morning Star* of the 12th inst., we learn that a fight took place on Monday last near Lumbertown, between ten men of the sheriff's posse and the outlaws. The latter were concealed behind an ingeniously-constructed ambuscade, and a desperate fight ensued. The outlaws were finally driven from their position, but not until three of the citizens had been killed and three others wounded. None of the outlaws are known to have been killed or wounded. The sheriff of Robeson has sent to Wilmington to procure effective arms. He says, in his letter asking for arms, "Our people are out after the band in large force and we need, very much, good arms." The people are thoroughly aroused, and will not rest until the whole villainous band is captured or exterminated. The wife of Lowry, the leador of the gang, and several persons connected with the band, have already been captured and are in jail.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Mail Service.

THE FUNDED LOAN.

Pleasonton Unyielding.

THE WEATHER.

Safety on Steamers.

KILLED IN SERVICE.

The Indian Troubles.

THE KU KLUX.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1871.

THE FUNDED LOAN.

A schedule is now being made out at the Treasury Department making out the quarterly interest on the funded loan, which falls due August 1st. This interest must be paid by coin checks sent directly to the holder of the bond from the United States Treasurer, instead of through the sub-Treasurer as heretofore. This is considered a favorable change, as the holder is not compelled to sign it at the sub-Treasurer's as heretofore; whereas now the draft is forwarded to the holder, who puts his indorsement upon it. The draft so indorsed is then receipted for the interest, and can be collected like any other negotiable paper through the banks.

THE INDIANS.

Capt. Bernard reports from Camp Bidwell, northern California, that he has sent Lieut. Kyle and a party of men to Fall river and Big Valley to investigate the reports of apprehended danger from the Indians in those localities. Capt. Bernard also says the Indians say their agent will give them nothing and they are forced to hunt for roots or starve. If this be true when the season is over they may steal stock to live on. General Ord, speaking of Captain Bernard's communication, says: "I learn that the Pacutahs have nearly all left the Indian reservation at Pyramid Lake for want of food. Fish is their only food. These have failed to come down the Pureke. The Indians have taken to the mountains and valleys north, near and in Oregon and on Pitt river to hunt for roots and obtain food. These valleys are more or less occupied by settlers and ranchemen. If the Indians in their hunger should, as they are likely to do, kill the stock or cattle of the ranchmen, they will probably retaliate by shooting some stray and perhaps innocent Indian, and in this way feed the difficulties. The Indian Department of Nevada is powerless to give food to starving Indians, military commanders should be authorized to issue orders to send food in limited quantities which would be less expensive than having to fight them. Every precaution will be taken to prevent a difficulty but starving Indians cannot be reasoned with. Gen Cowan, acting Secretary of the Interior, to-day telegraphed the Hon. John D. Long, at Vasalboro, Maine, asking him if he can come here at once to take charge of the duties of Vincent Collyer, Indian Commissioner, so as to allow the latter to go to Arizona and New Mexico. Long is requested to come prepared to stay two or three weeks. Hon. George H. Stuart, at Philadelphia, President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, at the same time is notified of the action of the department. The object of Mr. Collyers trip to New Mexico is to assist Superintendent Pope in his efforts to induce the famous Apache Chief, Cochine to visit Washington City and make peace with the whites.

Information was received at the Indian Bureau to-day of the death of Armego principal chief of the Navajo nation of Indians. He died near Fort Defiance, New Mexico, June 5, of old age.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

The subject of life saving apparatus was thoroughly considered, and it was found on practical tests that many were inferior and insufficient in buoyancy. The Board determined every life preserver should contain at least six pounds of solid cork blocks, and that upon the subject of life boats the Board have determined the old standard of buoyancy too great, it being regulated to sixty pounds. The standard of capacity now is thirty persons for each boat, which enabled the boat to be operated, where it was merely an air tank to which persons could cling. Where the steamer is incapable of conveniently carrying a sufficient number of life boats in the ratio of thirty persons to each boat, including the crew, she may carry rafts in lieu of them the rafts. The aggregate of these appliances may answer to the requirements of the law as the number of persons must be stated in the certificate of inspection, and where it is determined by the master inspector that a steamer cannot carry a sufficient number of boats and rafts, the steamer may carry other appliances which shall have been approved by the board in the shape of life saving mattresses, settees, desks, beds, &c. The life preserver which may be applied to the body is required in all cases for all passengers and the crew in all kinds of steamers. The proviso in the seventh section of the law applicable to river steamers is that where the character of the navigation is such that in the opinion of the Supervising Inspector it is right that life banks be dispensed with, he is authorized to exempt any such steamer from carrying the same, or may require a substitute therefor at his discretion The Board, however, have deemed it necessary, there should be a reform on the Western rivers, and have made a requirement for the full equipment of life saving apparatus as in all other cases, bringing in all steamers under the same rules and regulations. The fullest provision has been made for increased fire extinguishing apparatus and in all instances fire pumps are required to have their bilge in connection so as to be operated in discharging the water from the hold in case of leakage and additional pumping facilities must be provided which may also be turned to account for fire apparatus. Further provisions are made as to safety valves for boilers, and inspection of the boilers themselves, and also for the penalties which shall be incurred for breach of these provisions.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen slightly since Monday evening at the Rocky Mountain station. It has risen in the middle eastern States, but is now again falling rapidly from the lower Lakes to Texas and eastward to the Atlantic coast. The area of low barometer is now over Lakes Huron and Ontario. The temperature has been generally lower than on Monday, but the thermometer is again rising on the Atlantic. Southeasterly winds are reported from North Carolina to New Jersey, and southwesterly winds from Pennsylvania to Maine, as also on the Gulf coast. Rain and threatening weather extend from Georgia to Virginia and westward to Mississippi. Light rain is also reported from Minnesota and Vermont.

Probabilities—It is probable that the barometer will continue low in the Gulf States, with increasing southerly winds and rain from Louisiana to West Virginia and eastward to the Atlantic. Falling barometer with threatening and rainy weather will probably prevail very generally on Wednesday in the middle and eastern States, and brisk winds from the southeast are probable for the coast. Local rains will probably extend over Minnesota and northern Wisconsin to-night.

SYMPATHY.

Commissioner Pleasonton has written a letter to Assessor Jourdan of Brooklyn, in which he expresses his deep sympathy with the family of Clinton Gilbert, who was killed while discharging his duty and closes as follows: "It may not be improper to inform your whole force that in view of growing perils of the civil service, it is my intention to recommend Congress through the proper channels that pensions shall hereafter be granted to those disabled and to the families of those slain in the National Revenue service, who merit the same consideration as the sailor and soldier maimed or killed in the battle field."

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon approved the regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats and they therefore have all the force and effect of law. The bill as originally framed was modified by Congress and embraces some provisions not yet approved by the Board but postponed for further consideration in January next. Under the present law and regulations the penalties for violations of statute have been increased, thereby requiring more strict observance of means to prevent frequent disasters.

PLEASONTON

A special to the New York *Express* says:

It is generally understood here that Commissioner Pleasonton will adhere to his former decision in the New York Central Scrip Dividend Case, and order the immediate collection of the whole amount of tax levied, leaving the road to appeal to the Courts for redress.

REDUCTION OF FORCE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is rapidly reducing the number of Assistant Assessors and other subordinate revenue officials in the different States. Reductions were made, to-day, in several Western Districts.

KENTUCKY CLAIMS.

The claims of Kentucky for reimbursement for equipping volunteers during the war, it is understood, will be taken up at the Treasury Department to-day, and a final decision is early expected.

MAIL SERVICE.

An order was made to-day extending mail service on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, from Chetopa, Kansas, to Prior Creek, Indian Territory, fifty-one miles from Augusta, on the 1st prex.

BEER STAMPS.

The supply of beer stamps is now equal to the demand, and the Commissioner of InternalRevenue furnishes them promptly to applicants.

CINCINNATI.

Soda Fountain Explosion.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—While W. Flover, proprietor of a drug store in Lebanon, Ohio, and Edward Harley, a clerk, were yesterday charging a soda fountain, the pipes communicating with the water became obstructed, with a pressure of one hundred pounds, and the generator exploded, dangerously injuring Flover, and seriously injuring Harley. The former had both thighs broken, and large pieces of flesh torn from his limbs.

A BRUTE.

A colored man named Charles Hammond, of Darke county, on Saturday pursued a Miss Clay, who was passing to a neighbor's, and ravished her. He was arrested and lodged in jail, and it has since been discovered that he had made improper advances to two girls near Union City, of the ages of thirteen and sixteen, respectively, while the latter were gathering blackberries, and, overpowering the younger, was only prevented from carrying out his designs from her youth. Intense excitement prevails at Greenville, where he is imprisoned. It is generally believed that the wretch will be lynched.

COAL OIL AGAIN.

On Saturday last Jesse Faulk, of Shelby Junction, Ohio, undertook to light a fire with coal oil. The can exploded, killing his daughter, Miss Matilda Faulks and another daughter was terribly burned about the hands endeavoring to extinguish the flames and save the poor girl's life. Samuel Gillman, a boarder, was also burned, but not seriously.

DROWNED.

Hugh Macy, aged ten years, and Diebald Grant, aged eight years, residing at Nos. 1 and 3 Leslie street, disappeared from their homes yesterday afternoon, and this morning their bodies were found floating in the river at Twenty-second street. How they came in the water is not known.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The engine of an excursion train was thrown from the track of the Kentucky Central Railroad near Falmouth, last night, by two cross ties laid on the track by some villains. The engine was almost destroyed by fire.

KILLED.

Harvey Hubrick was killed last evening at Peter Wolf's stone quarry by the falling of a heavy stone from the grapplings of the derrick.

GENERAL BELKNAP.

General Belknap, Secretary of War, was in this city to-day, on the way to Washington.

WEATHER.

A steady, cool rainbas been falling here since ten o'clock.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—River, eight feet nine inches; risen six inches. Arrived—Palestine and Charmer from Evansville; Dove No. 2 from Kentucky River. Departed—Edinburgh and Gray for New Orleans; Dove No. 2 for Kentucky River; Annie Laurie for Kanawha Business good. Weather showery.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Arrived: S. S. Merrill and Rob Roy, from Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Alice, Kansas City; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departed: Rob Roy, for Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Huntsville, Peoria; W. G. Lewis, Kansas City; Lake Superior, St. Paul. River falling slowly. Very heavy rain storm from four to seven o'clock this morning.

EVANSVILLE, July 18.—Heavy rain this morning. River rising fast. Cloudy all day and pleasant. Mercury 70 to 80. Port list up—Fayette S A. M.; Bermuda 11; Bowry Mary Ament 2; Rose Hite and Rapidan No. 2 and Arkansas Belle 6; all with good trips. Business active.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Arrived—H. S. Turner from Louisville; Jas. Howard from St. Louis. Departed—Richmond, and Mary Alice and barges for St. Louis, Shannon for Louisville.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Mercury, ninety-five degrees. River declining. Departed—Natchez for St. Louis; Julia for Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 18.—Down—W. S Pike 6 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

CLEVELAND.

Odd Fellows' Reception.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—A large number of Odd Fellows from the principal towns in Ontario arrived here last evening on the steamers Lady Franklin and Northwest, as the guests of the Odd Fellows of Northern Ohio. A formal reception took place at the Central Rink. The principal exercises take place to-day. The city is full of visitors.

The Odd Fellow's procession this morning was one of the finest ever seen in this city. All the brethren wore the handsome regalia of the Order, and the bands were out in full uniform, and numerous flags and banners were carried in the line. The lodges of this city and county were out in full force. A large delegation from other points was present. The column was a mile in length and contained about three thousand persons. After completing the march a banquet was partaken of at the Rink, at which place there was a re-union and a ball this evening.

ST. LOUIS.

Adams Express Case.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The Supreme Court in session at Jefferson City yesterday decided the case of the Adams Express Company vs. Reno by affirming the decision of the lower court. The case was briefly as follows: John Reno is a convict in the Missouri Penitentiary. Clinton Reno, a brother, sent $4,000 to be paid to one Bollinger whenever he procured John's pardon. The money was placed in the hands of the warden of the penitentiary to be paid to Bollinger in event of John's pardon. While in the warden's hands the money was attached by the Adams Express Company as part of the money of which they were robbed by Reno at Seymour, Indiana. Clinton Reno filed an interplea and recovered the money.

CHICAGO.

The New York Riot.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A meeting of the Irish Catholics was held last evening at the law office of R. J. O'Leary, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in relation to the recent riot in New York. After several inflammatory speeches by the leaders, the meeting adjourned *sine die* without taking any action upon the question.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

On Saturday evening last, at Fall River, Lasalle county, Illinois, Thomas Stanley, an old citizen, shot and killed his son-in-law, Joseph A. Allen, in the hall of his house, under the impression that he was a burglar who intended to rob him of an amount of money which he had received that day.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

At Cottonwood, Kansas, on the 5th inst., Wm. Cheni, a boss herder, was shot dead by a Mexican herder in his employ. The Mexican then mounted a fleet horse and made for Texas. He was pursued by two cow boys, who overtook him two hundred and fifty miles south of Abilene, and shot him dead.

A COLORED MAN SHOT.

Daniel Bush; a negro, residing in Americus, Ill., whom it was supposed had been guilty of stealing pork, was visited at his house by the Sheriff of Pulaski county, accompanied by a party of young men, and shot dead, upon his refusal to deliver himself up.

TERRE HAUTE.

Struck by Lightning.

TERRE HAUTE, July 18.—Two men, named respectively Kerchard and Baird, residing about eight miles below this city, started for town this morning with loads of wheat; one driving four and the other two horses. When about four miles south of town a shower came up and they drove under a large tree for shelter. While waiting there the tree was struck by lightning. Kerchard was injured beyond hope of recovery, Baird was knocked from his wagon across the road but not very seriously injured. The lead horses of one and both horses of the other were instantly killed.

SURVEY.

The preliminary survey of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute narrow gauge double track railroad was commenced today at this point, Postmaster Burnett driving the stake.

BALTIMORE.

Shoemaker's Strike.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The shoemakers employed by a prominent manufacturing establishment of this city struck a few days since, because of attempting a reduction of wages. The firm immediately wrote to Lynn, Massachusetts, for workmen, making no mention in their letter of the difficulties with the crispins here. About a dozen of men came from Lynn and went to work yesterday morning, but upon being informed of the facts in the case quit work and will return home this evening.

TOLEDO.

Regatta.

TOLEDO, July 18.—The preliminaries have been arranged for a regatta to be at Put-in-Bay, on the 6th and 7th of September. The first day's contest will be for yachts of the second class, including open boats, and the distance sailed will be twenty miles. On the second day the first class yachts will race, sailing over a thirty mile course. Handsome prizes will be given in each class, the first prize in the first class being $125 in cash and a silver epergne valued at $100.

PEORIA.

Distillers in Session.

PEORIA, ILL., July 18.—The Executive Committee of the Distillers' Association are in session here at the Peoria House. All the live houses of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa joined the Association. The balance of the States will be represented. The Association is undoubtedly a success.

BOSTON.

Hartford and Erie.

BOSTON, July 18.—Messrs. Kimble, Plummer and Talbot, Trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad having resigned, the Supreme Court to-day appointed Chas. P. Clarke and W. T. Hart, of Boston, successors, and the latter upon whom the choice of the third trustee devolved, was chosen George T. Chapman, of New York.

ILLINOIS.

Mysterious Shooting.

EFFINGHAM, July 18.—About 8:30 this afternoon a prominent lawyer of this place named Watson, of the firm of Watson & Gilmore, while walking along the street was shot in the left breast by some person as yet unknown. Watson is in a dying condition.

LOUISVILLE.

Anxiety.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Considerable anxiety is felt concerning the mysterious disappearance of General Thomas D. Sedgewick, of New Albany, Indiana, who left his home last Monday morning and has not since been heard from.

MEMPHIS.

The Weather.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Weather clear. Mercury 95. Four fatal cases of sunstroke yesterday and six to-day, among them Wm. Dean a well known grocer.

She Wanted to Go to the Seaside and Will Go.

In a marble front dwelling on one of the most fashionable thoroughfares a few miles from Dayton, Ohio, a most foul murder was committed last week. A beautiful woman, the wife of a prominent business man of that city, about four months ago became the mother of a healthy and good looking child. The advent of that child was not an event particularly desired, because the mother had intended to visit the seaside this summer, and it would never do to carry a nursing baby to a fashionable resort, nor, having come, would it be just the thing to compress its windpipe or smother the little thing under a feather bed. It would be dreadfully unfashionable, you know, to have such things on one's consciences, and doctors are inquisitive, and the law no respecter of persons. The little thing lived four months—an unwelcome and unloved visitor. Last week it died—was murdered. This is how it was done: A great, raw-boned, ignorant girl was appointed its nurse. It was taken out into the cold, given all sorts of improper food, shaken up like a dice-box, was taken sick and died. Family in terrible affliction. Mr. Mendhi buries. Prayers. "Earth to earth, dust to dust." Funeral baked meats. Nurse discharged. Tears dried, and so forth. The interesting mother looks splendid in her subdued mourning, and is packing her trunks for a journey to the seaboard on Thursday next. This is only one of many fashionable murders.

Mercer County Items.

An excursion to Conneaut Lake is contemplated this week.... The oats and corn crops are promising.... Blackberries are abundant.... Horse thieves are committing depredations by running off horses.... A severe storm occurred on Sunday evening of week before last, uprooting trees and destroying fences.

A new planing machine is to be started at Oakland.... The Court has fixed the value of cow's tails, when bitten off by dogs, at three for ten dollars, cheap enough in fly time.... The frog-fishers of Pittsburgh are in the vicinity of Greenville, plying their vocation; they shipped 80 worth to Pittsburgh.... The money drawer of a bakery belonging to a widow in Mercer was robbed of five dollars while the family was at tea.... On Wednesday last a little daughter of T. S. Irwin, of Findley township, was accidentally shot by her twin brother, who was playing with a revolver.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manning's great minstrel company to-night. It is one of the finest troupes in the country.

VARIETIES.—The Female Minstrels are drawing large audiences.

IT HAS been popularly supposed that Alexander the Great wept because he had no more worlds to subdue. Charles Sumner in his great speech on the San Domingo question demonstrated conclusively that this is a mistake—that Aleck wept because there were no railroads in Persia by which he could replace his supply of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale which was exhausted.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE.—A splendid mare, fast safe and sound in saddle or harness by Dr.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. E. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.
COMPTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL RIGGORS.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSOC. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH, JAMES McCUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT GILMORE.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

PHILADELPHIA leads off in popularizing music in the public schools. Very wise and generous in Philadelphia.

GRANT still holds forth at Long Branch—not the first long branch he has used for a healthy purpose. Can our Democratic friends see the joke?

THE building of iron hulls does not appear to take hold of our master mechanics in the way that we should like to see. Other cities are leading us in this matter.

THE *World* says "had there been no procession there would have been no riot." With just as much truth we will add, had there been no reckless Hibernians there would have been no riot.

JEM MACE, the pugilist, wants to have another pummelling match with Coburn. It is to be hoped that the match will be made and that some first class undertaker will turn an honest penny out of it.

A BEAR has been discovered in Oregon this year, which was perfectly white, excepting that its long ears and a streak down its back were black. Nothing of the kind was ever seen before. It was, without doubt, an emblem of the new departure of the "white man's party."

THE very distinguished honor awarded to the memory of "Tad" Lincoln, a mere youth, by the press and people of the country, developes the fact that the love for the father is none the less dimmed since his death. The names of Washington, Lincoln and Grant will live so long as our States hold together in the grateful remembrance of the nation.

GENERAL BUTLER in a published letter has given his consent to the use of his name for the position of Governor of Massachusetts. The committee in addressing him, had the impudence to ask him whether if elected, he would enforce the laws. His reply was simply a reference to all of his past history. He will make an excellent Executive, but we shall be sorry to lose his valuable services in Congress.

THE ATTEMPT made in the State Temperance Convention, which met a short time ago at Philadelphia, by a few malcontents to place a temperance ticket in the field this fall, was defeated through the efforts of one or two of our western advocates and philanthropists. They argued, and rightly too, that all useful and commendable progress is to be found *inside of the Republican party*, and any attempt to foment discord, by inaugurating impractical dissensions, is unwise, and at the same time would defeat the very purpose aimed at.

WE ASK the attention of our readers to the article in another column taken from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, on "Political Hallucination." It is well known that that journal has no particular love for either the Republican party, or for President Grant's administration; on the contrary, from its past course, it has been deservedly classed among the opposition journals, and the article alluded to will, on that account, have all the more weight with unprejudiced minds. We commend it to our friend the *Post*, and ask it to give us its opinions on it. Will it do so, candidly? We shall see.

IF, as reported, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony publicly attempted to justify Mrs. Fair, the woman who murdered Crittenden, during speeches made in California, we think that the audience did well to show their disapproval by hissing, and we also think that the two speakers in question have given a severe blow to the cause of Woman's Suffrage. It is doubtful whether women will, under any circumstances, be given the use of the ballot. But it is perfectly certain that they will never gain the ballot if such of them as advocate it insist upon coupling it with the lewd and vile question of free love.

THE *World* accuses the Radical party of having failed to heal the party wounds in New York, and, becoming desperate, getting up the Orange procession expressly for political purposes. This is the lamest tack the *World* has yet taken upon this question, and that is saying much. Supposing that, for the sake of argument, we were to admit that the Radical party were in such straits. What good, we should like to know, would the Orange procession, or the ensuing riots have done, if the Democrats had behaved like men and done their duty? It seems to us that the *World*, when it endorsed the Kelso proclamation put its feet into a quicksand, and every move it makes now, merely serves to sink it and its party deeper into the mire.

CHICAGO, at an annual cost of $210,000, in interest, rejoices that the clear water of the lake is now made to run through the sluggish ditch known as the Chicago river, thus carrying off the filth from the one hundred and sixty miles of sewerage, which hitherto has lain stagnant in this "foul channel." This improvement is one of which they may justly be proud, and proves that nothing is to be left undone to make Chicago a place second to none for healthfulness and comfort. They had much more to contend with than any other city in the land, but we predict that before many years Chicago will take rank among the most pleasant, as well as the most progressive cities on this continent. They have the spirit of progress, with the means, and they have made colossal strides during the past twenty years. Their history is a lesson to other cities.

THIS season has been an unhealthy one hereabouts. The particular and fashionable diseases peculiar to warm weather have been augmented with the small-pox, typhoid and other fevers. It is hardly probable that we will be visited with the cholera this year, but it is announced that it has made its appearance in Poland; and it is a pestilential disease that travels swift as lightning. Its second cousin, the cholera morbus, was never more prevalent than it has been since this month set in, and those who value their lives should be particularly careful in their diet and habits. The authorities should show a little fresh desire to improve the sanitary condition of the city. Although our streets are passably free from filth and disease producing garbage, still we imagine that our back alleys and out of the way premises are in splendid readiness for the dissemination of the cholera or any other pestitential disease. Let a general movement be made towards cleanliness, a great care taken in what sort of garden truck we eat, and what we drink, and we may be in fine condition to receive the grim foe of death and give him a good battle should he come in the guise of the Asiatic cholera under which he is now making havoc in the towns of Poland.

EVERYTHING is not serene in the dark and bloody ground. The vast Democratic majority in Kentucky is riven and the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing, neither does the left hand. The new departure has set the unhappy blue grass Democrats by their very capacious ears and the two branches of the party clash against each other as vigorously as do two long boughs of a tree in a heavy wind. Mr. J. Proctor Knott, a facetious gentleman, generally supposed to be a denizen of the wilds of Duluth, has been canvassing the State in Democratic interests, and, being possessed of rather more than the average quantity of Democratic honesty, he proclaims his adhesion to old party principles and scorns to steal his political opponents' party weapons with which to fight them. This with an eye single to whisky, the new departurists call Bourbonism, and it seems to be an ism which excites their ire amazingly, and their organ the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of him:

"By this course he has committed temporary *felo de se* at least on his reputation as a live man, at the same time that he has murdered his immediate prospects as a live politician; and, by the light which this most unwise course casts on his character, we begin to see how it was that so bright a man was not returned to a seat in Congress which he had really distinguished."

"Little birds in their nests agree" was never spoken of the Kentucky Democrats, and we do not wonder at these squabbles in that happy family. Indeed, it would be very surprising if the cunning and unprincipled disciples of Vallandigham did not feel themselves to be outraged by the actions of Mr. Knott, who seems to believe, with Rochefoucauld that "it is better to appear to be what we are than to affect to be what we are not," and it might perhaps be well for the Louisville *Courier Journal* if it would remember another of the maxims of the shrewd old French duke, which says: "We are never made so ridiculous by the qualities we have, as by those we affect to have."

LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS is just now the most popular man in France. He has been, we might say, forced into this prominence by circumstances, and much against his will. He was called upon to assume the almost exclusive control of affairs in his native land, at a time when most men would have gladly shrunk away, discouraged, if not afraid. To make a mistake, was almost certain disgrace, if not death. To appease the mob spirit of disturbed Paris was an undertaking which required the wisdom of a Solon, and the courage of a Leonidas. Thiers is a man well fitted for the exciting times, through which France is now passing. Able, prudent and experienced, his every word is listened to by the people, and his every effort is a success. Obliged to meet financial requirements of a bewildering amount, with an empty treasury and a prostrate industry, the stoutest heart might have quailed, and the bravest soul might have given up in dispair. But this is not the character of our brave old philosopher. No other man in France could have united the discordant and wild elements of partisanship, and brought them into submission. In politics, an avowed Orleanist, yet he has always been partial to a liberal constitution. A Monarchist, he is willing to test the people under a republic. France, with him, is first always, her good, her peace, her prosperity, it matters not under what system of government, is his highest aim. Under the empire, he was arrayed on the side of the opposition, but not as a Republican. Since then he has become firm in his convictions that Imperialism is no longer tolerable in France. But Thiers is now an old man, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and cannot much longer hope to be spared to fill the present useful position, as the head of the nation. Who will take his place? His death will again let loose the discordant elements of society, and may result in the re-establishment of one of the three dynasties on the throne of France. Already we have rumors of intrigue among the Orleanist and Bourbon factions, with dark hints that an effort is to be made to displace Thiers and overthrow his government. A coalition of this kind would be formidable, and if well managed, would doubtless succeed, as the turbulent spirits of unrest is easily aroused.

Unhappy France, the whole world would rejoice to see you once more enjoying the peaceful and prosperous fruits of industry, unscourged by the torture of unrestful souls. What a pity that every scion of past dynasties, and every drop of royal blood were not obliterated from her soil if not, indeed, from the face of the earth. Then might we hope for the grandeur and greatness of her people, her art, her sciences, her industries taking that position before the peoples of the world, to which great merits entitle them. We hope brave Thiers may long be spared to hold up the olive branch to the Commune, while with the other hand he exhibits the scales of justice.

CRIMES seem to move in cycles as do fashions. The modes of murder and suicide come around and return again as do the modes in costumes. And so the era of poisoning has returned. In Connecticut the noted Sherman case is that of a woman accused of poisoning three husbands and eight children. In Kentucky a young woman is now under arrest charged with poisoning her husband, and in Baltimore a Mrs. Wharton is accused of having, by the use of drugs, made way with several human beings.

Of all this last is doubtless the most singular, and, whatever the result, is certain to become a *cause celebre* if it does not achieve a place in that horrible German collection known as the *Neue Pitival*. Mrs. Wharton is a lady of cultivation, a member of a family of enviable social position in this State, and the widow of an officer of the regular army. The Whartons seem to have been essentially army people and the lady in question is connected either by blood or marriage, with many leading families in various parts of the country. Such being the case, it is not singular that she should have moved in the higher social circles in Baltimore, nor that her more than ordinary personal attractions and supposed financial independence, should have made her a general favorite.

In July, 1867, her husband, Colonel Harry Wharton, died very suddenly; soon after, his cousin, Colonel Edward Wharton, died suddenly while visiting at her house, with his daughter who survived her father but a few days. Last year Mrs. Wharton's son Major Harry Wharton, died suddenly, but still no suspicion was excited. The family had the sympathy and respect of every one. But on the 24th of June General Ketchum, an old friend of the family, and Mr. Van Ness, a young man who managed Mrs. Wharton's affairs for her, both came to her house. The General was taken ill that night and died four days later, and the physician who attended him suspected poison. The body was removed to Washington where it was examined, and twenty grains of tartar emetic found in the stomach. The result was that Mrs. Wharton, who was to sail for Europe on the 12th, has been detained under arrest. In the meantime Mr. Van Ness was taken suddenly ill while at Mrs. Wharton's house, and although nourished with milk punches, in which tartar emetic was afterwards found, he grew rapidly worse until he was removed to his own house, where he still lies, we believe, in a critical condition.

Now it is a terrible thing to say that all these deaths were caused by the agency of Mrs. Wharton, but nevertheless that is what is now believed by many, and circumstances are against her. Her son had insured his life for a large sum scarcely a month before his death. She had, it is said, given her note for a large sum of money to General Ketchum, and the note was overdue. The General is supposed to have gone to Baltimore for the purpose of getting the money for it, yet he did not get the money, and the note cannot be found. One thing in Mrs. Wharton's favor, however, is that, of five deaths, but two seem to have been of pecuniary advantage to her.

However, the Grand Jury has made two presentments, one charging her with murdering General Ketchum and the other with an attempt to kill Mr. Van Ness. As soon as this was done she was removed from her home, where she had been under guard, to the county jail, where she now is, attended by her daughter who is permitted to remain as nurse, because her mother is subject to epileptic fits.

This is the story as it has been told to the Grand Jury and is not to be wondered at that it has created a most profound sensation in Baltimore. If Mrs Wharton be really guilty her only prototype in modern history is the famous Marchioness of Brinvilliers.

A Political Hallucination.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The apprehension which is industriously kept alive in some Democratic newspapers, that President Grant will use the military and his extraordinary powers to defeat the will of the people should the Democratic candidate for President next year receive the required majority of electoral votes to elect him, is as sheer a figment of diseased imagination as was ever coined.

He has shown less disposition to play the *role* of dictator than his predecessor, and in all matters outside appointments to office, and his scheme for acquiring San Domingo, has adhered very closely to his no-policy programme. Whatever else he may be or may not be, he certainly is not an arbitrary or overbearing Executive. That he would use the extraordinary powers vested in him by Congress should there be a public exigency requiring it, need not be doubted, for he is capable of prompt decision and action.

Fortunately, were he ever so much disposed to employ Executive power in his own interest, he is not likely to be exposed to even the temptation to use it. As affairs now are, the election of a Democratic President in 1872 is one of the remotest of events. It will not make great difference whether Grant be renominated or some other Republican named by the National Convention. The Democracy will not permit the Republicans to be beaten so long as it is possible to commit a blunder or enact a folly. If extreme Southern Democrats cannot give the *coup de grace* to the party prospects, Tweed, Oakey Hall, and other politicians of New York will be sure to effect it.

But does any one believe that the army could be used by General Grant, or any other President, to promote his own ambitious designs, and cheat the people out of the result of a fair election? The army is officered by men of fine intelligence, whose patriotism is as firm and abiding as that of any citizen of the Republic. They are men for the most part who have gone through the perils of a great war to preserve the Union and its liberal institutions. They are as jealous of their preservation, unimpaired, as any of the blatant demagogues who seek to excite popular mistrust. Is it probable they could be used to serve any man's ambition? On the contrary, were they convinced that either Grant or any other candidate sought to defeat the decision of the ballot-box, and seize upon power in defiance of the voice of the people, they would turn upon him as the Roman Commons did on Marcus Manlius, and hurl him to destruction.

But let us suppose the army could be made the instrument of such an enterprise. It does not much exceed thirty thousand effectives, and at least one-half of this number is employed in the Territories or on coast duty at points too remote to be made serviceable to the Presidential intention. And what could even thirty thousand troops accomplish against the will of a people, whose indignation, without respect to party, would kindle as quick as it did in New York and the country over when it was known that the authorities of that city had surrendered to the demands of an insolent and ferocious mob.

Equally absurd is the charge that Congress, by granting extraordinary powers to the Executive, sought to give him opportunity to use them to perpetuate his administration by force of arms. Had this been the design, what insanity to insist upon a reduction of the army to its minimum numbers, with such diminution of supplies of arms and ammunition as seriously to interfere with its rapid transportation. The Lieutenant General found it essential to protest lest Congress carried army reform to an extreme point, and so reduce the service that it would not be adequate to the ordinary exigencies of the country. Does this look as though Republican Congressmen meditated a perpetuation of administrative power by military agency?

There is no person fit to be outside an idiot asylum who believes the gabble about military usurpation.

General Grant seems rather intent on demonstrating that we can get on very well without an Executive. He performs his official duties perfunctorily, hurries off to Long Branch and meditates excursions to California. To be as little in Washington and as much away from it as possible, is about his only apparent policy. Cabinet officers copy his example, and just now the great machinery moves with nobody more formidable than a Bureau officer to manage it, while the General of the Army is so far away that he could hardly be found with a telescope. While this philandering lasts, at least, we need not be on the alert for conspiracies against the liberties of the people. A lot of shepherds armed with pastoral crooks and water bottles would as soon arouse suspicions.

A point to be considered in connection with the legislation of Congress: Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of its reconstruction measures, there is nothing in them designed to take from any citizen his constitutional rights and privileges. On the contrary this legislation, fairly construed and applied, means protection to their exercise, as well for the weak as the strong, the poor as the rich, the humble as the great. Its whole tendency is to restrain local prejudices and hatreds, and prevent them from riding roughshod over rights newly bestowed, and which need the confirmation of usage.

In all this is there anything to give color of suspicion to the silly charges trumped up against the President and Congress? Were we ever, as a people, more secure than now in all the privileges and immunities of citizenship? If the enfranchisement of a few who forfeited their political rights by their own acts are not restored to them as rapidly as we could wish, it is still to be remembered that the policy of the Government has steadily progressed in this direction, and that those who clamor for amnesty, are in part responsible for the delay by their own obstreperous conduct since the close of the war. There are no causes for apprehension that we are on the verge of centralized or personal government, and those who talk of it, either do so for political effect or are the lingering advocates of a doctrine whose ultimate conclusion makes perfect liberty synonymous with individual supremacy—a condition impossible in an organized state of human society.

AN inhuman monster, in the person of a negro named Young, was brought before court at Bainbridge, Ga., on last Monday, charged with cruelty to his ward, a negro boy about five years old. Upon the boy's person being examined, his back was found to be literally skinned, and presented a disgusting appearance. Young had been in the habit of torturing the boy by degrees, as was clearly proven in court, the little fellow's back being "in the highest state of lacerated putrefaction." In default of bail the negro guardian was committed to jail.

TAD LINCOLN.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Most of those who read the dispatch announcing the death of Thomas Todd Lincoln will never think of the well-grown young gentleman who died on Saturday at Chicago. The name of "Tad"—a pet name given by himself with his first stammering utterances and adopted by his fond parents and the world—recalls the tricksy little sprite who gave to that sad and solemn White House of the great war the only comic relief it ever knew. The years that have followed, spent in study and travel, produced an entirely different person. The Tad Lincoln of our history ceased to exist long ago. The modest and cordial young gentleman who passed through New York a few weeks ago with his mother, will never be known outside of the circle of his mourning friends. But "little Tad" will be remembered as long as any live who bore a personal share in the great movements whose center for four years was at Washington.

He was so full of life and vigor—so bubbling over with health and high spirits, that he kept the house alive with his pranks and his fantastic enterprises. He was always a "chartered libertine," and after the death of his brother Willie, a prematurely serious and studious child, and the departure of Robert for college, he enstalled himself as the absolute tyrant of the Executive Mansion. He was idolized by both his father and mother, petted and indulged by his teachers, and fawned upon and caressed by that noisome horde of office-seekers which infest the ante-rooms of the White House. He had a very bad opinion of books and no opinion of discipline, and thought very little of any tutor who would not assist him in yoking his kids to a chair, or in driving his dogs tandem over the South Lawn. He was as shrewd as he was lawless, and always knew whether he could make a tutor serviceable or not. If he found one with obstinate ideas of the superiority of grammar to kite-flying as an intellectual employment, he soon found means of getting rid of him. He had so much to do that he felt he could not waste time in learning to spell. Early in the morning you could hear his shrill pipe resounding through the dreary corridors of the Executive residence. The day passed in a rapid succession of plots and commotions, and when the President laid down his weary pen toward midnight, he generally found his infant goblin asleep under his table or roosting his curly head by the open fire-place; and the tall chief would pick up the child and trudge off to bed with the drowsy little burden on his shoulder, stooping under the doors and dodging the chandeliers. The President took infinite comfort in the child's rude health, fresh fun and uncontrollable boisterousness. He was pleased to see him growing up in ignorance of books, but with singularly accurate ideas of practical matters. He was a fearless rider, while yet so small that his legs stuck out horizontally from the saddle. He had that power of taming and attaching animals to himself, which seems the especial gift of kindly and unlettered natures. "Let him run," the easy-going President would say, "he has time enough left to learn his letters and get rokey. Bob was just such a little rascal, and now he is a very decent boy."

It was evident that with all his insubordination and reckless mischief the spoiled child was at heart of a truthful and generous nature. He treated flatterers and office-seekers with a curious coolness and contempt, but he often espoused the cause of some poor widow or tattered soldier, whom he found waiting in the ante-rooms, and it was most amusing to see the hearty little fellow dragging his shabby proteges into the Executive presence, ordering the ushers out of the way, and demanding immediate action from headquarters. The President rarely refused a grace of this kind, and the demands were so frequent as to lose the charm of novelty.

One of the tricks into which his idleness and his enterprise together drove him, was the occasional much laughter to the judicious, and much horror to the respectable in Washington. He invested, one morning, all his pocket money in buying the stock in trade of an old woman who sold gingerbread near the Treasury. He made the government carpenters give him a board and some trestles, which he set up in the imposing porte-cochere of the White House, and on this rude counter displayed his wares. Every office-seeker who entered the house that morning bought a toothsome luncheon of the keen little merchant, and when an hour after the opening of the booth a member of the household discovered the young pastryman the admired center of a group of grinning servants and toadies, he had filled his pockets and his hat with currency, the spoil of the American public. The juvenile operator made lively work of his ill-gotten gains, however, and before night was penniless again.

Although still a mere child at the death of his father, this terrible shock greatly sobered and steadied him. His brother Robert at once took charge of his education, and he made rapid progress up to the time of his sailing for Europe with his mother. He has ever since remained with her, displaying a thoughtful devotion and tenderness beyond his years, and strangely at variance with the mischievous thoughtlessness of his childhood. He came back a short while ago, greatly improved by his residence abroad, but always the same, cordial, frank, warm-hearted boy. In his loss the already fearfully bereaved family will suffer a new and deep affliction, and the world, which never did and never will know him, will not withhold a tribute of regret for the child whose gayety and affection cheered, more than anything else, the worn and weary heart of the great President through the toilsome years of the war.

POLITICAL.

Two German clubs have been organized in Brooklyn since the riot, each member pledging himself that he would vote only for citizens of American birth to hold office.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* while still holding to its depraved views on the tariff question, has veered about considerably in politics, and on Monday had an able and wise article in defense of President Grant.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "In brief, New York, heretofore in all candid calculations put down for the Democracy in the next Presidential election, is now a doubtful State, with the chances in favor of the Republicans. If it had not been for Hoffman's proclamation the State would have been Republican to a certainty."

THE Frankfort (Ky) *Yeoman*, a leading Democratic paper, says: "Tammany may have made Morrissey, the gambler, a Congressman, and make Tweed the dictator of New York's policy, but it is asking too much to have him accepted as the exponent of American Democracy, any more than to have Morrissey accepted as the type of American statesmanship most desirable as an example for the rising youth of the country."

THE New York Evening *Post* says: The Chicago *Republican* and several other journals have mentioned Mr. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for Vice President. It is not likely that Mr. Blaine desires to exchange his present position as a representative of one of the strongest and most intelligent Republican districts in the country for the Vice-Presidency, to which office, promotion so seldom succeeds. It is probable that many of Mr. Blaine's more intimate friends desire him to be a candidate for President, and the Republican party might do much worse than nominate him.

A COMPLAINT is made by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that the extent of the wisdom of some Democratic journals and Democratic politicians is to have their party platform come as near as possible to that of the Republican without being exactly the same. It asks all such Democratic politicians and journals: if there is to be little or no difference in measures and policy of the two parties, why turn the country upside down merely to make a change of persons?" And it says: "We tell all such Democrats that they are going to win by no such policy. The Democracy never has conquered and never will succeed by any such timid, flat and weak policy."

The Falls of St. Anthony Crumbling.

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune*, July 7.]

Considerable excitement was created in this city and St. Anthony, on the morning of the Fourth, by a break in the mill pond on the St. Anthony side. A coffer dam was immediately begun across from the head of the island to the shore, which was completed by noon of the same day, shutting all the water off from the St. Anthony pond, and turning it into the main channel of the river. The bed of the pond being thus left dry, afforded every facility for a thorough examination of the progress made by the water. It was found that the break, which began at the sunken pier, extends some ten or twelve feet in width, diagonally across the eastern channel for a considerable distance, making an outlet at the foot of Hennepin Island, below the apron, and crossing the tunnel. As soon as all danger had been averted by the completion of the coffer dam, and thus much of the facts ascertained, a meeting was held, at which many of the leading men of both cities were present. No feeling of despondency was visible, but a resolute purpose to undertake and carry through whatever measures may be found necessary to meet the requirements of this new development. A committee was appointed to make, with the aid of competent engineers, a careful examination of the premises, and report a plan for a thorough and permanent remedy. We feel warranted in saying that ample measures will be taken to meet this new exigency, and to overcome it with as little delay as possible. In the meantime, the St. Anthony Mills are, of course, standing still.

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is that of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful. Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same; whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off for having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

THE NEW DRINK.

THE NEW DRINK.
VOTE FOR IT.
VOTE FOR IT.
EGG MEAD.
EGG MEAD.
YES.
DRAWN COLD LIKE SODA.
Better than Soda or Ottawa, and sells better too! Nutricious, Wholesome, Delicious, Novel. Try it at Apothecary Store of

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

MIDSUMMER MALADIES.

The hot solar rays that ripen the harvests generate many distressing diseases. If the liver be at all predisposed to irregularities, this is the season in which bilious attacks may be anticipated. A weak stomach, too, is weakest in the summer months, and the loss of vitality through the pores by excessive perspiration is so great, that a whole some tonic, combining also the properties of a diffusive stimulant and general exhilarant, is in many cases necessary to health, and under no circumstances should be dispensed with by the sickly and debilitated. Of all the preparations intended thus to refresh, sustain, and fortify the human frame, there is none that will compare with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. They have been weighed in the balance of experience and not found wanting, have been recommended from the first as a great medicinal specific, not as a beverage, and in spite of interested opposition from innumerable quarters, stand, after a twenty years trial, at the head of all proprietary medicines intended for the prevention and cure of all ordinary complaints of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nerves. In the unhealthy districts bordering the great rivers of the South and West, Hostetter's Bitters may be classed as the standard one for every species of intermittent or remitted fever. The people who inhabit those districts, place the most implicit confidence in the preparation—confidence that is increased every year by the results of its operation.

As bitters, so called, of the most pernicious character, are springing up like fungi on every side, the public is hereby forewarned against the dram-shop frauds. Ask for Hostetter's Bitters, see that the label, etc., are correct, and remember that the genuine article is never sold in bulk, but in bottles only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
Southern Agents for
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street,
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
ap23:q26-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Specialties for Tuesday
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 8½c., 8 riped Grenadines.
At 12½c., Striped Hernanies.
At 25c., Figured Grenadines.
At 25c., Striped Hernanies.
At 62½c., Plain Black Hernanies, worth $1 25.
At 12½c. Light Delaines.
At 12½c., Dark Delaines.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c., Best Prints.
At 15c., Extra Wide Toweling.
BOYS' WEAR,
Men's Wear.
Tickings,
Shirtings,
Table Linens,
Towelings,
Checks and
Flannels,
ALL AT OLD PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:102

THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
MWF

Joseph R. Hunter,
231 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD.
AGENT FOR
Procter & Gamble's
CINCINNATI
LARD OIL.
CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. *Our Lard Oil warranted* PURE.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.
Sold by Pittsburgh Grocers and Provision Dealers. my27:MWF

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

2,000 DOORS AND SASH
For Sale at Reduced Prices
BY
HEATH & SPEER,
Cor. Third St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

1 inch Doors, 2 ft. 6 to 6 ft. 8 in. 4 panels,	$2 50
1¼ inch Doors, 2 ft. 6 to 6 ft. 8 in. 4 panels, raised	3 00
1¼ inch Doors, 2 ft. 10 to 6 ft. 10 in., 4 panels, ra sed	3 25
1¾ inch Doors, 2 ft. 10 to 6 ft. 10 in., 4 panels, raised	3 75
8 sh, 8 to 10, per dozen lights	66
Sash, 8 to 12, do.,	66
Sash, 10 to 12, do.,	75

Je24:to30-wrs

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery
AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Has constantly on hand a complete stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINES, GOVERNORS, BELTING, PACKING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.
jy14:w15-MWF

DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS.
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
jy7

WILTBERGER'S
Flavoring Extracts,
Are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the *Fruit*, and will be found much better than many of the *Extracts* that are sold.
Ask your Grocer or Druggist for Wiltberger's Extracts.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
Is, without doubt, the *best article* in the market for *blueing clothes*. It will color more water than *four times* the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other wash blue in the market. The *only* genuine is that put up at
ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Labels have both WILTBERGER'S and BARLOW'S name on them. *All others are counterfeit. For sale by most Grocers and Druggists.*
Je29:T26-d&eowF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Specialties for Tuesday
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 4c., Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 6c., Linen Collars.
At 25c., School Hats.
At 12½c., Good Lisle Gloves.
At 50c., Good Kid Gloves, colored.
At 50c., Stamped Poplin Skirts.
At $1 50, All Wool Shawls, slightly imperfect.
Lama Shawls,
Lama Jackets.
Lama Shawls,
Lama Jackets,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Direct from Importers.
NEW PARASOLS,
NEW UMBRELLAS,
NEW HATS,
NEW RIBBONS, &c.
A Full Stock at Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
66 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 5th, 1871.
jy17:w28

NOTICE.
THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, having a cash capital of $84,000 00, and located in the city of Pittsburgh, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session thereof, for additional corporate powers to wit: For authority to exercise banking or discounting privileges, by investing and employing their capital and assets in the purchase and discounting of promissory notes and other negotiable paper, and make loans upon the like security.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au28:oil

GEORGE B. HILL,
DEALER IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.
(SECOND FLOOR.)

$30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
my17:65

James T. Brady & Co.,
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
Financial Agents of United States
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, July 18, 1871.

Gold dull and steady: all transactions at 112¾@112⅝. Loans made from 1 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings about $30,000,000.

Governments firm and a fraction higher.

Business light.

The stock market has been more active today but feverish in consequence of the decline in Northwest and St. Paul which is said to be caused by disagreement between these two companies, which may result in their building parallel lines to Milwaukee and other points. Some parties believe that this will result in benefit to the preferred stock of both companies as the companies would sell the common stock for building the new lines. Balance of the list has been a long, monotonous affair. Discussion especially for Erie, New York Central and Hudson and Lake Shore. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. On Southern securities Tennessee and Missouris very firm. The remainder inactive.

Sterling Exchange 110¾.

Coupons: '81, 115¾; 5-20's '62, 114¾; '64, 113¾; '65, 114; do new, 112¾; '67, 113; '68, 113; 10-40's, 108; currency 6's, 114.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 98¾; Tennessee old, 72; new, 72; Virginia old, 65; new, 65; North Carolina old, 45; new, 29.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 86; Quicksilver 12; Mariposa 4; do preferred 9; Adams Express 81; Wells & Fargo 50¾; American Merchants' Union 52¾; United States 53¾; Pacific Mail 49¾; New York Central 96¾; Erie 29; do preferred 59; Harlem 124; do preferred 131; Reading 113¾; Michigan Central 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 129; North Western 68¾; do preferred 89; Rock Island 107¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 58¾; do preferred 77¾; Wabash 50; preferred 82; Fort Wayne 90¾; Terre Haute 24; preferred 56; Chicago & Union 59¾; preferred none; Ohio & Michigan 45¾; C. C. & I. 86; Burlington & Quincy 132; Lake Shore 108¾; Illinois Central 132¾; Union & Pacific 27¾; Central Pacific Bonds 98¾; Union 88¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5 s Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115	5 s Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	89
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	99
U. S. 10-40	113	Cy Pacific	114

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 18, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals 5 cts.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at 15@16c for fair to medium and 18@19c for prime to choice. The receipts are only moderate but the supply seems to be fully up to the demand.

BERRIES—Are coming in freely but with a steady demand prices are well maintained, $1 @1.25 per bucket.

BEANS—Prime to choice Navy, $2.00@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 8@7 cts.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl.

Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is, as is always the case at this season of the year, is failing off, but the supply is almost exhausted, and the season may be regarded as being about over.

COUNTRY MEAT—There is a fair demand for hams, but shoulders and sides are very dull. Country Lard dull and nominally unchanged at 9@10c.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand and steady, at 10¾@11c, for prime Ohio Goshen; 9@9¾ for Factory; and 8@8½ for Dairy.

CORN MEAL—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 80@85 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, 24 cts, in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Continue dull at least the produce houses all report, the market very sluggish though there is no change to make in prices, 15@16c for fresh. The bulk of the offerings consist of old stock and are hard to sell at any price.

FRUITS—There is a continued fair demand for green apples and we can report regular sales at $3@4 per bbl for common to prime. Dried Fruit—very dull, and the season for it is about over. Evaporated Raisins unchanged, for it is about over. Valencias, 12¾@13 cts per lb. $3 per box; Valencias, 12¾@13 cts per lb. Turkey Prunes, 10; French, 11@12 cts.

FLOUR—Continues very dull and weak and in fact in advance of a slight concessions some instances or a hear of slight concessions some instances or a hear of slight concessions being made in order to effect sales. We now quote at $6.75 for good spring extras; $7.00@7.50 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; and 7.00 for choice red winter wheat; $6.50@7.00, 7.25 good to choice red winter wheat; $7.00@7.50. The receipts have been comparatively light for some days past, and the stock in this market must in consequence be considerably reduced.

GRAIN—There is little or no movement in Wheat in this market—not much coming in, and not much inquiry for it; we continue to quote new red at $1.30@1.25 and old at $1.25@1.30—usual advance for white, 7@10 cts per bushel, according to quality and condition. As the receipts have been light for some days past, it is evident that the stock in the hands of millers is pretty well reduced. Oats firm, under the influence or the advance in Chicago, though, as yet, there is no change in prices here; we continue to quote at 60 buying and 63 selling—65@68 for small lots, in store. It is said that at present prices in Chicago they could not be sold here under 64@65; however, it is not probable that the advance in Chicago will be maintained any length of time, as the new crop will soon be ready to move. There is a moderate demand for Corn, with sales of shelled at 68 for mixed and 70 for prime yellow. The receipts of Rye continue very light and there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; cannot be quoted above 100@95—it is alleged that it can be laid down here from Chicago at about 90.

GROCERIES—The market is fairly active, orders are coming in more freely from the country, and the operations in Sugars, both raw and refined, continue large. Coffee is firmer. Molasses, Syrups and Rice quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 to Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.80; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1.25; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves 23c. Cassia, 25c.

HAY—Baled continues weak and with liberal receipts and a supply fully up to the demand, prices are barely maintained; we now quote at $17@20, on wharf and track.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HEMP—Is dull and lowe; sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $1.30@2.25 per bbl; Clermont $2.25; Eastern, $1.60.

MILL FEED—Dull and unchanged.

ONIONS—In better demand and higher; we now quote at $4.00@4.50 per bbl, for choice.

OIL—Lard Oil (Pittsburgh manufacture) may be quoted at 75. Standard Cincinnati and Chicago brands cannot be sold here below 78 @80.

POTATOES—Continue dull and unchanged, $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—There is considerable inquiry for live chickens, and the market is almost bare; may be quoted at 55@60c for young, and 70@75c for old.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured shoulders, 11@11¾; 9@9¾ for ribbed sides, 10@10¾ for clear. Breakfast Bacon, 13¾c plain, and 15 canvassed; sugar cured hams, 16@16¾. Lard, 11@11¾ in tcs, and 13@13¾ in kegs, and buckets. Dried Beef, 18@18¾. Mess Pork, $17@17.50.

PEA NUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds. Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 18, 1871.

The oil market continues very dull and presents but little that is new or important. There appears to be but little inquiry for either crude or refined, and, in consequence there is little or nothing doing; refiners are still holding off, in anticipation of a further decline in the latter, and they always have the refined depreciates more rapidly than the crude; within the past week the latter has dropped 15 to 20 cts per bbl, while the former has declined from ¾ to ⅞ of a cent per gallon, so that the situation in this respect is no better now than it was then, and there is a very general complaint on the part of manufacturers in regard to small margins.

CRUDE.

Seller all year offered at 12; seller July 12¾@ 12¾; sale 2,000 bbls spot at Parker, at $4.80, the lowest point it has touched for some time.

REFINED.

Weak and dull though prices are nominally unchanged. July, nominal at 25¾; 25¾ bid for 1st half of each month September to December and 25¾ for last half of same months.

OIL BARRELS.

Reported dull. City make, $1.70 bid and $1.75 asked. Country make, $1.50@1.55.

SHIPMENTS—PITTSBURGH AND W. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil Works 160, account O C & A R R; Forsyth's O W 160, account J Wilkins; Commercial O W 222, account T P Miller; Star O W 240, account Thos Hackett; Spray O W 240, account L Hepler; Union O W 148, account Bates & Co; Gushman O W 240, account W Stewart; Tarentum O W 462, account P Hutchinson; Cosmos O W 672, account H McKelvy; Union O W 160, account Duncan & Young; Aladdin O W 80, account T P Miller; Peerless O W 308, account Duncan & Y; Brilliant O W 1,122, account Lockhart, Frew & Co; same 80, second to Manhattan.

Total ..... 4,294.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 416 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

D. Bly & Co., 152 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

D. Bly & Co. 42 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co. 153 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 255 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 624 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 446 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 217 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Standard Oil Co., 520 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 268 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

P. Neuberger 156 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 311 bbls refined to Tack Bros., & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 206 bbls ref oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Brandt & Wagner 300 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M Riter, 316 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 4,368 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 12 M.—Market dull; crude, 12¾; refined, 25¾@26 cts. Not much buyers options or cargoes. No transactions.

12:35 P. M.—Crude 14c. Refined—July 25¾@ 25¾c; August 25¾c; September and December 24¾@25¾c.

OIL CITY, July 18, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull and nominal. Low grade, 11¾@11¾c. Oil City $5@5.05. Cloudy and hot.

TITUSVILLE, July 18, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and lower at 12¾@12¾c.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 18, 1 P. M.—Market quiet at $4.30.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring weak and irregular; held at $1.14@1.15¾ cash; $1.14 July; $1.07@ 1.06¾ July, and August; $1.05@1.08 seller all year; this afternoon steady at $1.15¾@1.14 July.

CORN—In fair demand but 1@1¼c lower; No 2 mixed 50¾@50¾c cash; 50¾@50¾c July; 50¾c August.

OATS—Quiet quiet and firm, 48¾@48¾c.

RYE—No. 2 a shade easier, 88@90c.

BARLEY—Steady, at 74c September, 75c August.

HIGHWINES—Firm and wanted, 91c.

MESS PORK—$14.40 July; $14.50 August.

LARD—Firm & —.

Hogs—Steady and unchanged, $4.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—4,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 18—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands 23¾c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $4.75@5.10; common to good extra $5.30@5.80; good to choice do $5.90@6.50; white wheat western extra $6.25@6.75; Ohio extra $5.50@6.25; St. Louis $5.10@9.00. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5.55. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and a shade lower; spring No 2 $1.38@1.40; old and new winter red western $1.40@1.45; white western $1.43@1.55. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and a shade lower; inferior and common western mixed 66¾@69c; white western, choice 70@71c; yellow 72@74½c; prime mixed western, August delivery, 69c; Oats dull and unchanged; western, white 61¾@70c. Hay firm at $1.10@1.15 for shipping; retail $1.25@1.50. Hops quiet. Coffee steady. Sugar firm; 13@13¾c for fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice 8@8¾c. Crude petroleum 14¾c; refined 25¾c. Provisions, Pork steady at $18.75 mess new $14. 75@14.87; prime pork 13@13c; prime mess, new $13.00@13.25; August $14.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull. Hams 10@13c; shoulders 5¾@6c; middlings steady. Lard firm, prime steam 9¾@11¾c; kettle dried 11¾c.

LATEST—Flour dull and unchanged at $5.40 @6 for shipping extras. Wheat drooping; export demand checked by scarcity of freight room and higher rates for freight; spring No 2 $1.38@1.39¾; red and amber, $1.43@1.50. Lard firm; cash, 11c; August, 11¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 18—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands 23¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; family made from new wheat $6.25 @6.40. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 1 red winter $1.25. Corn dull and drooping at 54@ 55c. Rye steady; new 75@80c; old 85@90c. Oats dull but unchanged. Barley steady; fall 90@96c. Coffee firm; prime 18¾@19¾c. Sugar active and advanced; New O leans 11@12¾c; refined ¼c higher. Linseed oil steady at 86c. Lard oil steady at 95@98c. Lard dull but unchanged at 12c, recounted. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Pork; full prices asked but no demand; $14.75@15. Lard firm; 10¾c asked Bulk meats dull and nominal; 8½@9c. Bacon in light demand; shoulders 6¼c; sides clear rib 8¾@8½c; do clear 9@9¾c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4.25 @4.50. Cattle dull, but unchanged; $2@5.25, latter for extra fair. Tobacco active and advanced 10@25c; sales of 245 hhds. Whisky firm; closing buoyant, but unsettled; sales at 91c; now asking 92c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 18.—For domestic staple there is a limited inquiry, at gradually hardening rates, but the market for other styles is comparatively quiet. Ellerton W. S. yard wide bleached muslins have been advanced by jobbers to 14c; Gold medal to 16c; Bailcu & Son, do, 14c; Atlantic A brown sheetings, 13¾c all around; do H, 12c; Pacific extra, 13c; Amoskeag lead headed drills up to 15c, and Bright's tapestry carpetings to $1.20 per yard.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 18—Cattle: receipts 238 cars and 45 cars left over, making the supply for the market 277 cars, against 607 last week; holders are consequently firm and asking ¼@¾c advance, but buyers decline to take bids. Extra sales made were 60 Indiana steers, 1,066 to 1,360 lbs, $5.30@5.60; 16 Illinois, 1,295 to 1,351 lbs, $5.35@ 5.85; 15 Texas, 893 lbs, $4.75; 40 mixed Texas and Cherokee, 1,002 lbs, $4.37½. Sheep: no sales; supply moderate; prospect dull. Hogs unchanged and firm; sales of 314, from 256 to 299 lbs, at $4.90@4.95.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Cotton dull; middling 20¾c. Flour dull and declined; extra family $6.40. Wheat in fair demand on orders, and sales at $1.25@1.50 for red and white. Corn in fair demand and sales of 7,000 bushels sacked shelled 70c. Oats quiet at 66c. Rye; old 90c; new 75c, all in sacks and from store. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork $15.00. Hams, S. C. 15c; do plain 16¾c packed. Lard; prime leaf in tierce 10c; kegs 11c. Whisky quiet and steady at 91c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 18.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat declined 1@2c; No 2 white Wabash $1.33; amber Michigan $1.30; No 1 amber Illinois $1.18; No 1 red $1.26; No 2 $1.22; No 3 do $1.15; rejected red $1.10. Corn dull; high mixed 56c; low do 56c; yellow 58¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 59c; No 2 55½c; Michigan 57c. Freights dull.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain extremely dull and nominal and lower; 1,000 bushels No 1 red winter, seller September, at $1.25 Oats, seller August, 43c. Petroleum steady: crude $5.50; refined 25¾@26c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Flour extra spring drooping. Wheat dull and declined 3@4c; No 2 $1.11. Corn No 2 mixed lower at 50¾c. Rye No 1 59c new. Oats No 2 2@3c lower at 48c. Barley dull and nominal.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; choice white $1.50@1.60. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western 70@72c. Oats steady; old western 56@60c. Mess pork $15.50. Hams 16¾@17¾c. Lard 11@11¾c. Whisky 91¾@95c.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, July 18—Cotton dull; 20c.

MOBILE, July 18.—Cotton dull; accurate quotations cannot be given.

GALVESTON, July 18—Cotton dull; 16c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 18.—Wheat dull and drooping; new extra $1.30@1.31; new amber $1.24. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm and 2c higher; 54@58c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, July 18.—Thurman & Bales oakum, Fulton, Bro & Co; 31 pkgs groc and sugar, T C Jenkins & Bro; 114 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 12 do drugs, Harris & Ewing; 1855 bars iron, Anderson & W; 25 bxs tobacco, A Schaub; 33 bbl's sugar, 28 bgs coffee, Atwell & Lee; 31 pkgs confectionery, Kramer & V; 5 do drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 10 bales oakum, J B Sneathen & Co; 25 bxs starch, Bolton & Coffee, J E Schreiber; 2 pkgs tea, H Blanchard; 7 do dry goods, Carr, McCandless & Co; 2 do h ware, John Dunlap; 15 pkgs dry goods, Wm Semple; 5 bxs starch, Knox & Lautner; 4 bdls paper, Martin & O; 1 cask lime, Welsh Bro.

LOCAL—2 bbls eggs, Sample & McC; 2 do do, W Coad; 11 pkgs leather, W Flaccus & Son; 1 car lumber, Smith, C & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 18.—23 bales rags, 14 sks do, McCullough, S & Co; 1 bbl eggs, H Rea Jr; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 1 tub butter, Vogt, M & Co; 6 bbls tallow, 31 hides, L Smith; 4 bbls eggs, 4 bxs butter, McLain; 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, J A Johnston; 3 bbls eggs, 2 bxs butter, G A Williams; 100 sks oats, A Austin & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, July 18.—20 bbls whisky, W J Meeks; 3 pkgs butter, J J Pettit & Co; 25 buckets berries, W J Steel Bro; 22 bbls flour, 6 buckets berries, McCracken Bro; 6 sks rags, McKinney & Co; 3 bbls whisky, Bonsall & Co; 34 bkts berries, J W Craig; 4 pkgs butter, 3 bbls eggs, M W Rankin Bro; 74 bales hay, A S Carlisle; 6 do do, Mequiston & Smith; 29 do do, H M Henderson Bro, 29 bales hay, Scott & G; 93 sks oats, H Floyd & Co.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA.—146 ¾ galls vare, W D Cooper & Bro; 19 bales hay, 16 buckets berries, S R Patterson; 17 do do, E I Weaver; 7 bales hay, McQuiston & Smith; 160 galls vware, S S Graham Bro.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR,
A. H. GROSS,
OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican primary meeting. my22:85

FOR MAYOR,
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary meetings. jy4:td

FOR MAYOR,
SAM'L B. CLULEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh, at the Republican Primary meeting. je30:td

FOR MAYOR,
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the City of Pittsburgh. je14:td

FOR MAYOR,
JOHN BLACK, SR.,
(OF THE FOURTH WARD.)
Will be an independent candidate for Mayor. jn6

CITY TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
CAPT. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican primary meeting. je17:td

FOR CITY TREASURER,
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary meeting. je19:td

FOR CITY TREASURER.
A. J. COCHRAN,
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. my1:td

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER.
R. J. M'GOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary meeting. jn10:td

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
C. A. KEHEW,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election. jy14:td

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

JOHN WALLACE. WM. POLLOCK. JOHN AIKEN.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, seeds, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Eggs, Butter, Green and Dried Fruit, and all kinds of Country Produce.
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Orders for shipment promptly attended to. Particular attention given to consignments. jy8

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede at this point with 3 feet 2 inches in channel by pier marks. Cloudy and cool last evening with every appearance of rain.

No arrivals or departures. Billy Parsons, from Parkersburg, due to-day.

The hull for W. H. Brown's mammoth towboat was launched at Freedom yesterday. It is 200 feet in length, 34 feet beam, and 5 feet 10 inches depth of hold. Will have 6 boilers 38 feet long and 40 inches in diameter; cylinders 26 inches in diameter, and 9 feet stroke. The hull is expected to arrive here to-day.

Capt. Ed Evans, formerly of the Kate Putnam, recently of the Exchange, is here on a visit to his family. The Exchange is laid up at Cincinnati.

The Sam Clarke is still aground at Glass House, and she will have to remain there until there is more water.

The Yeager left St. Louis for New Orleans drawing 7½ feet.

Com. W. J. Kountz and his two daughters were to have left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Monday evening.

Capt. A. M. Hutchinson, recently of the S. S. Merrill, has gone to New Orleans to assume command of the John Kyle.

—Charles M. Scott, while in Washington, dropped into the room occupied by the supervising inspectors of steamboats, whom he addressed in a half-hour's speech, giving his opinion upon various subjects. Mr. Scott believes the chief remedy for the frequent occurrence of steamboat disasters is the licensing of steamboat commanders. If, says Mr. Richardson, the commander is competent, he will have competent subordinates. As illustration of this he refers to the steamboating career of Davis deceased, as captain of Mississippi boats, John C. Swon and Billy Forsyth, and two still living—Tom Leathers and John Cannon. Of course he could name many others, dead and living, but these will serve as an illustration of his argument. He wants the commanders to be required to be licensed, as well as the pilots and engineers. Whatever efforts he has made or may make, to bring about this requirement are not made as the agent of any pilots' association, but solely on his own responsibility, and for the good of his class and the public in general.—*Cin. Gazette*

—In St. Louis, on Thursday, the tax collector levied upon the marine railway and dry docks at Carondelet for taxes amounting to $800. Seventy-five thousand feet of lumber were taken. The company claim exemption from taxation under a contract with the former city of Carondelet. Deputies went down to levy upon the Kingsland iron works for tax bills amounting to $8,000, but the company paid up under protest, and were let alone.

—Colonel Abert is now near the headquarters of the Cumberland, engaged in making surveys preparatory to improving that stream, in accordance with the act of congress appropriating $30,000 for the purpose. We understand that he has divided his force into two separate parties, and that they are descending the river.

—They are still collecting the old wharfage at the Memphis, notwithstanding the bill for its reduction was passed nearly two weeks ago. Steamboatmen are complaining, and still under protest nothing or give tao city something in a legal way.

—The Rose Hite, Morning Star and Tarascon will hereafter make regular trips from Louisville to Owensboro, and the Palestine will make daily trips from Evansville to Owensboro, connecting with the boats at Louisville.

—The R. R. Hudson has laid up at Wheeling. She will not resume her place in the Cincinnati trade until there is more water. She will receive a complete overhauling, and some needed repairs, before going into business again.

—The snagboat Zebra has removed the huge snag which has been lying in front of Wheeling near the wharfboat for the past two years. The snag has been a very aggravating one, and steamboatmen will appreciate its removal.

—Capt. Wm. Thompson, late of the John Kyle, has been appointed by Commodore Carter to the command of the Fern Leaf, and James Turner, late of the Mary E. Forsythe, has taken charge of the office of same boat.

—Capt. J. H. Brinker contracted for the hull of his new steamer No. 4, which is to be ready day. She will be 175 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 5½ feet hold, and have a full-length cabin.

—The Julia was driven by a severe storm below Greenville, Mississippi, three or four miles down the river on a sand bar, breaking her rudder and sustaining other slight injuries.

—Immediately on the close of the canal a line of light-draught steamers will take their place as regular packets to points below on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

—The smoke-stacks of the Mollie Poe, lying at St. Joe, were blown off during the wind storm Monday night.

—Jim Matheney has placed light on the Grand Chain, to enable steamers to pass safely over.

—The Tom Farrow passed by Cincinnati on Saturday with a tow of empty barges.

STEAM PUMPS.
John M. Cooper,
No. 882 PENN STREET
jy12

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Western Insurance Co.
Of Pittsburgh.
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Those who are well-known to the community, and who are directly responsible and liberal in their dealings, may obtain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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je21

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Assets on August 1st, 1870 $3,069,888 24
Capital, $100,000. Accrued surplus and premiums $2,969,888 24. Losses paid since 1829, over $3,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary risks on Liberal terms. The Company also issues policies upon the plan of all kinds of Building, Ground Rents and Mortgages.
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THE BRIDAL CHAMBER—or ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with MARRIAGE—sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCI

HOME NEWS.

Ice Creams and Water Ices of different flavors at Hubley's, Library Building, Penn street, above Sixth.

Ladies will find a new line of those cheap white and black skirts, at Julien Morrow's new and popular trimming house, No. 73 Market street.

Call at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn street, new Library Building, and get a nice meal, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, served in splendid style.

Excursion to the exhibition of the Oakdale college on Wednesday evening. Passengers from Pittsburgh will be supplied with tickets by calling on C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue, and at the ticket office, Mansfield. Passengers will go out on the six o'clock train and return at twelve.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at has Stock Sales Room, 106 Smithfield street.

Third National Bank	137.25.
Second National Bank	69.00.
M. and M. National Bank	68.00.
Allegheny National Bank	53.00.
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	53.00.

How in Virgin Alley.—About half past twelve o'clock this morning the notorious Kate Welsh rushed from her domicil in Virgin alley, and loudly called for a watch. The guardians of the peace in that locality promptly responded to the call, and upon entering the house found that Kate and her paramour had taken possession of the premises. It appeared that William and Kate had indulged in a fight and that the latter came off second best. Both were arrested and locked up, and quiet again reigned in "Tinpot."

"Homestead"—From present indications the population of this new suburb will comprise the very choicest element of society. Rising business and professional men of moderate means, first class mechanics, clerks, and many young married couples just beginning in the world, who have been compelled to live that they can live healthier, happier and cheaper in such a locality than in the crowded city, and know also that nine-tenths of all the wealth in the country came into the hands of those who have it by the increase in value of just such property as the "Homestead" lots.

Very Slight Fire.—The alarm of fire about eight o'clock last evening, communicated from box 16, was caused by the discovery of smoke issuing from a second story window in the warehouse of P. Duff & Sons, dealers in produce, No. 124 Second avenue. Ladders were speedily procured, and some men entered the building through a window. In one corner of a room in the second story they found a blaze ascending from a crock of butter. The ground had also caught two barrels of apples, which were destroyed. One or two buckets of water extinguished the fire, and the loss is very trifling, not more than ten dollars. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Letters held for postage July 18th:

American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Peter Balmert, Portsmouth, O., 3c.
Angeline Brown, Hendersonville, Pa., 3c.
Rev. J. C. Bryson, Wellsville, O., 3c.
Frank Busha, Harrisburg, Pa., 1c.
F. P. Clark, Cornwell Landing, N. Y., 3c.
James Dunlap, Steubenville, O.
Richard Foran, Friendsville, Pa., 3c.
Mrs. Hart, Paterson, N. J., 3c.
Laurence Morrison, Houtsdale, Pa., 2 3c.
Wm. McKnight, Cresson Springs, Pa., 3c.
Wm. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. & J. B. A. Porter, New Cumberland, W. Va., 3c.
Washington Rumble, Wheeling, W. Va., 3c
Henry Williams, Orrsville, Pa., 3c.
Youngstown Rolling Mill, Youngstown, Ohio, 3c.

Temperance.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society was held last evening in their hall, Duquesne Way. In the absence of President Carr, Rev. Warren Long occupied the Chair, with Rev. W. H. Knox acting as Secretary. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. After some preliminary business able addresses were made by Messrs. Long, Knox and Fogarty. The meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock after benediction by Rev. W. Long.

We are glad to be able to state that great success has followed this society during its past history. One thousand and twenty-four names are now on the roll. Let the members propose to prosecute the good work vigorously during the coming season.

To the City and County Treasurers.

It is suggested by a workingman that our City and County Treasurers should keep their offices open at night at least once a week, for a brief season, in order to afford the laboring classes an opportunity to pay their taxes and other items of like character. By this arrangement, the offices of the Treasurers closing about five o'clock in the afternoon, a workingman must lose an entire day in paying his taxes. The rule in a majority of the workshops here is to enforce the principle that when an employee absents himself during any portion of the day—in working hours—he is "docked" the entire day's wages. Under the present great dimensions of our city, there are many residing at so great a distance from the Treasurer's office that they could not make the necessary trip without great loss of time.

Now, it is suggested that Treasurers Denniston and Cochran appoint a certain night in the week on which their offices will be kept open for the purpose already indicated. Saturday night would be the most convenient for workingmen, and if the officials named should decide to act upon the above request, let them make that intention known through the newspapers. We think that, besides doing a favor to the workingmen, they would greatly facilitate the collection of the taxes, by adopting our laboring friend's suggestion.

The Poor House Contracts.

The action of the Board of Allegheny Poor Directors, at their meeting on Monday evening, on the subject of letting the contracts for the carpenter work on the Poor House, has given great dissatisfaction, and, we think, not without good reason. Bids were asked for, and received on evening of meeting, the proposals varying from $40,000 to $60,000. Mr. Creighton the lowest bidder, after being satisfied that the contract would be awarded to him, declined to accept it at his bid. Mr. Murdock was the next, and claiming that he made some mistake in figures submitted on the matter in some way, also declined to accept the contract at his bid he had put in. The chambers, the third bidder, refused also to accept, and claimed that the architect had misled him in some way as to portions of the specifications. Calhoun and White, the next lowest bidders, then claimed that the contract should be awarded to them, and we think so too, if we have been correctly informed.

The specifications for the work were submitted to the commissioners by the architect when wishing to make proposals for doing the work, and conversations with the architect during the time allowed to our knowledge have been permitted to lead any one into a misunderstanding.

The point on which Messrs. Calhoun and White rest their claim for the contract is simply this—*that they were the lowest bidders for doing the work under the specifications*, and we think the work should be given to them, if this statement is correct.

We understand that the Board have asked for new proposals, but this appears to us manifestly unfair and impracticable—unfair to the bidding parties, as these proposals are known, and impracticable because the best bidders—those who would be willing to do the work at the lowest bid—would not be present to make and complete the work—are unwilling to again enter the lists as competitors, unless they have the assurance that they will not again be treated in the same way as before. It is no small matter to make up bids for such jobs, amounting to many thousands of dollars and requiring intricate and lengthy measurements and figuring, and it is asking too much of our mechanics to go over this work a second time, before the lowest bidders in this case have made their calculations and stated what sum they wanted for doing the work, and will make no advance from this amount. Therefore the new bidders have but to name an amount less than theirs in order to secure the job. We are clearly of the opinion that the contract should be awarded to the lowest bidder, under the specifications, which is the firm of Calhoun and White, who are perfectly reliable and responsible. We trust that the gentlemen in the Board of Commissioners composing this Board and think they are incapable of doing an unjust, or ungenerous act, but we still think, in this case they have acted hastily and unadvisedly.

Real Estate Transfers Filed Since Our Last Report.

William Amend to George N. Exler, July 21, 1870; 20 feet 10 inches by 240 feet 5 inches on Second street, McClure township. $150.
Charles R. Winterhausen to George N. Exler, May 25, 1870; 20 feet 10½ inches by 240½ feet on Second street, Charles street, McClure township. $150.
James P. Quinn to Jennie A. Calvert, July 13, 1871; lot No. 32 and part of lot No. 31 in James Stewart's plan, borough of Etna. $2,500.
Eliza Gallaher to James McLain, July 18, 1871; 4 acres of land (excepting lot No. 5, 6, 7, 20 and part of lot No. 19) in the Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh. $2,200.
Louis Shonfelin to Henry Aul, March 8, 1871; lot No. 46 in Melion's pl. of lots of Chiniswick Park, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh. $600.
Luke McCabe to James Donahue, July 12, 1871; 20x100 feet on Bedford avenue, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh. $1,500.
Frederick Melaney to Sophia Stuchel, May 22, 1871; lots No. 19, 20, 21 and 22 in R. H. Lecky's plan of lots in Allegheny City. $967.50.
Malcolm Hay to James R. Reed, May 29, 1871; 48x124 feet on Fayette street, Allegheny City, with buildings. $18,500.
John L. Piper to James Dempsey, April 1, 1871; 2 acres 4 7-10 perches of land in Patton township, with buildings. $18,000.
William Marx' executrix to William T. Dunn, May 19, 1871; 20x140 feet on Beaver avenue, Allegheny City. $1,750.
Geo. Kimberlin to William Amend, May 1, 1869; 20 feet 10½ inches by 240½ feet on Second street, McClure township. $450.
William T. Dunn to George Exler, June 8, 1871; 20x140 feet on Beaver avenue, Allegheny City. $1,900.
Elizabeth Boggs to Thos. Kinzel, May 18, 1871; 2 acres of land in Lower St. Clair township, with buildings. $500.
Elizabeth Boggs to Joseph Kinzel, May 18, 1871; 1 acre 56 perches of land in Lower St. Clair township, with buildings. $371.25.
Milton B Goff to Eliza K. Reno, December 22, 1868; part of lot 44 in Robert Hopkins' plan of lots, borough of Sewickley. $250.
Francis A. Murray to Wm. H Conley, July 7, 1871; 20 by 110 feet on Webster street, Second ward, Allegheny City, with buildings. $3,000.
James Wilson to Samuel Hook, February 8, 1871; lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 in James Wilson's plan, in Penn township. $150.
Anna H Irwin's executors to Hugh McMahon, May 25, 1871; lots Nos. 102 and 103 in plan of the executors of Anna H. Irwin, in Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh. $1,000.
John Beadle to Wm. Fahs, April 1, 1871; 3 acres of land in the village of Coultersville. $300.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to H. Richard Dayle, February 16, 1871; 20x160 feet on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny. $1,675.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to H. Richard Dayle, et. al., February 18, 1871; 20x160 feet on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny. $1,675.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to W. Dwitzel Bell, February 18, 1871; 20x160 feet on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny. 1,675.

Ladies, at No. 73 Market street you are invited to call and examine the fine stock of artificial and genuine hair in curls, rats, mice switches and plaits. Also the finest lines of trimmings, hosiery, gloves, etc., at Julien Morrow's new, fashionable and popular priced trimming house.

Vanilla Ice Cream,
Strawberry Ice Cream.
Chocolate Ice Cream, to-day at
J. B. Hubley & Co.'s 195 Penn street.

THE GRAY CASE.

More Agitation and Nothing Accomplished.—Trial Finally Expected To-day.—Another Disappointment.—A Secret Session, and "Indefinite Postponement" the Result.—The Outlook for the Future.

"Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce" seems in a measure to have a counterpart in the case of the Rev. Jno. A. Gray, which for so many months has afforded a theme for gossipy speculation and sensation, and has furnished such interesting revealings of the peculiar sinuosities, in *some* cases, of ecclesiastical law. At times, it is true, some new development seemed to indicate the lifting of the matter from the monotony into which everything connected with it apparently settled, but then disappointment was sure to follow and the anxious inquirer after truth found nothing but unrealized expectations, and so the "Gray case," as the phraseology now familiarly goes, at last exclaimed apparently but little attention. Public interest, however, had not *all* died out, and hence when the announcement was recently made, coupled with emphatic assurances which gave official significance to it, that the case would come up for final trial on the "the 18th," yesterday, there was a slight revival of expectations and those who had almost concluded that the truth never would be revealed in an "investigation" were inclined to look forward with other anticipations to the coming on of the trial "on the new election day," as it was styled. Well, yesterday came, "the 18th" and has passed away and the case remains as it was before the eventful period arrived. The public are familiar with what that means perhaps it would be well to go back in review a little, commencing with

THE FORMER "TRIAL."

as it was called, on the charges sent up to Conference, which was held for April 25th, 1871, before Dr. D. L. Dempsey, Presiding Elder, and a Committee of nine or twelve, after a few days' wrangling the case broke down, the prosecution refusing to produce any testimony because Dr. Dempsey failed to have the charges sent down from Conference, and the complainants believed that under his rulings nearly all their testimony would be excluded. Six of the Committee refused to render any verdict; the other three rendered a verdict of "not guilty" without having had any testimony before them.

Notice was then given publicly in the presence of Mr. Gray and his counsel, that a new bill of charges had been prepared, and that a trial would be demanded and the case be prepared for a proper hearing at the next Conference.

Immediately after this the friends of Mr. Gray, it is said, made an effort to have the matter fixed up without a trial. They proposed to exonerate the complainants from all blame in the matter, and to admit that Mr. Gray had been guilty of *very great imprudence*, if they (the complainants) would stop the prosecution *and consent to Mr. Gray's transfer to another Conference.* The complainants insisted, however, that it was due to themselves and to the public that the testimony in the case should be procured and be submitted to the proper authorities. They proposed taking the testimony in depositions, and submitting that to the committee, and then leaving the entire responsibility of the case with them. This was refused, and hence all efforts at an amicable arrangement for a hearing in the case failed.

THE NEW BILL OF CHARGES

was then sent up and forwarded to Dr. Dempsey on the 3d of May, for his examination, that he might make any desired suggestions in the matter before it was signed. Three or four weeks passed away, and finally, by request, the bill was returned. Dr. Dempsey made some suggestions, the suggestion as a part of the charges were stricken out, because they contained the names of other parties who had been innocent witnesses of some of the alleged indiscretions or immoralities. The bill was then remodeled, and all the charges and specifications were arranged under the one head of "Immoralities." This new bill we have seen, but under the present circumstances, in justice to all parties, deem it unwise to reproduce here. Suffice it to say that the charges are not as numerous and perhaps severe in their allegations than those presented at the former "trial," or whatever that fiasco might be designated. They are plain and specific, and under the most stringent ruling would doubtless come within the bounds of ecclesiastical law.

It should be mentioned here, that during the discussion in the Conference as to compromise, and pending the formal presentation of the charges a proposition was made by the prosecution for an

ADJUSTMENT OF THE CASE

upon terms which are contained in the following letter:

PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1871.

REV. S. H. NESBIT, D. D.

DEAR SIR:—When the complainants refused to go on with the investigation on the charges against Rev. John A. Gray, because of the rulings of the Presiding Elder, I was then consulted, and in the absence of the presence of Mr. Gray and his counsel, of the Presiding Elder, of the Committee of nine and his other presence, a new bill of charges had been prepared and would be submitted, and a fair and full investigation demanded. This bill was not presented in the "fourth new affair;" you cross-examining, then you taking your depositions, we waiving a cross-examination and all rebuttal testimony, and submit the depositions to the Committee of nine for such action as they might think proper. This proposition was declined, although Dr. Dempsey thought it was very fair. I then sent Dr. Dempsey, on the 3d inst., the bill of charges I had prepared, for his inspection and suggesting to him to make any correction if they were not in proper shape, before the same was signed. He retained them till last Monday, the 15th inst., and by his request they have not been signed till now. Since then I learn that the complainants have taken no decided steps in the matter since the 3d inst. And on last Monday, when he returned the bill to me, he requested me not to have it signed for a few days till he could see you and hear from Mr. Hopkins, who was absent at the time and to whom he had written.

In the meantime several articles have appeared in the city papers, misrepresenting the proposition I made to you, and misrepresenting the position of the complainants and their counsel.

The new bill of charges is now signed and in its proper shape, ready to be delivered to Dr. Dempsey. I have so written to him. I retain it till I can hear from him because of the rumors and misrepresentations. This embraces some other matters beside the "Fourth avenue affair," which alone was embraced in the first paper bill.

The only object of the complainants and the only object I have had, is to get the testimony before the proper tribunal of the church. We will then feel that we have done our duty, and the responsibility of the case will rest where it should—on the ministers of the church.

THE TERMS.

For this purpose and in the hope of agreeing upon an amicable mode of getting that testimony, I now, as counsel for complainants, make the following proposition to you as counsel of Mr. Gray, and through you to him:

1—Let us take the depositions of our witnesses in relation to the case of the "Fourth avenue affair," you having the right of cross-examination.

2—The defendant may take what depositions he pleases, or use those he has already taken.

3—Let Dr. Dempsey call together the committee of nine, and let the depositions be submitted to them.

4—The depositions to be submitted to such committee, upon the charge or upon whatever ones we may present, or without any formal charges, as the defendant may prefer, then the committee to act upon the question of making such decision in the case as they may think right and proper.

5—The complainants will not press the matter further; but Mr. Gray shall be free to take which further or other action he may see as he may think best for himself in either the ecclesiastical or civil courts.

This proposition is submitted in good faith. It is certainly as fair as the warmest friend of Mr. Gray could ask or desire. It is the case of the complainants. But if Mr. Gray prefers a full and thorough examination of the whole matter, we have no objection to that event, however, I hope he will not interpose technicalities to defeat a complete investigation at a future time.

Respectfully yours,

D. L. DEMPSEY.

This proposition was held under advisement for a few days and then verbally refused; and the prosecution then proceeded with the case. The bill had been carefully prepared, and as we understand being sworn to the parties on either side was

SIGNED BY THE FOUR

former complainants and placed in the hands of Dr. Dempsey, and a copy sent to the accused at Buffalo. Notice however was returned by Mrs. Gray from Buffalo, that Mr. Gray was absent from home and that she could not tell when word could be sent him. Upon receipt of this intelligence Dr. Dempsey fixed July 11th, as the time for the trial, and wrote to Mr. Gray, whose address he had obtained, to the effect that the 11th had been fixed if it was impossible for him to be present at the time—the 11th—as he was then in Kansas and so situated as to be unable to be in Pittsburgh at that time. The trial was then postponed until the 18th. The former counsel of the accused, Dr. Nesbit and Hopkins it is said were also notified of the first day fixed and subsequently of the postponement.

It is claimed here that complainants or prosecution that the matter was talked over and an understanding arrived at that if the trial did not take place on the 18th they should have the privilege of taking testimony—the other side to be present—in order that the witnesses might not be compelled to come again. In pursuance of this agreement they so notified the witnesses.

About a week ago word was again received from Mr. Gray that it would be impossible for him to be present on the 18th and

POSTPONEMENT WAS ASKED

although no time was given when he could be ready. Dr. Dempsey thought it well to accede to this request for a second postponement, and consulted complainants, but through their counsel refused to agree and notified them that they would insist, at least upon taking the testimony of their witnesses as they had been at considerable expense in bringing them together, and that the matter might not be able to present at another time. Dr. Nesbitt and Mr. Hopkins said they had not been employed by Mr. Gray, as his counsel in the trial on the new charges and they therefore declined to act until officially notified to do so. Thus they refused to have notice served on them and notice of the determination to take testimony was again sent to Mr. Gray, the declination indicating that under the circumstances this was the smallest privilege that could be accorded them. Thus matters rested as the day of trial drew near.

In the truest sense of the term it can be said that there was a limited attendance of interested parties or curiosity seekers

AT CHRIST CHURCH

yesterday morning. Ten o'clock had been fixed upon as the hour for the trial, and this church as first in order, was the designation. If time there was no crowd, clerical or otherwise, as upon the former occasion, gathered about the door. Quietness and decorum prevailed, a quietness that was almost oppressive, and a tranquility like a summer cloud seemed to hover over the neighborhood. Every thoroughfare leading to it would not either have been exposed by a careless saunter through that part of the church, which seemed to inspire solemnity, and the uninitiated visitor might have gone through and returned to the outer world again and have known nothing of the scenes, or rather consolidated scene of excitements, within the hallowed precincts of the temple of worship. Indeed the air of supreme peace which seemed to rest upon and pervade the peace exteriorly and mercifully, induced a shade of disappointment to steal over a few moments, the usually cheerful spirit of a journalist who wended his way thither, note book in hand, in quest of information. Entering through the vestibule from Penn street, and passing into the beautiful Sunday school room, which seemed yet to contain some of the melody and joyfulness which marked the "reopening" occasion last Sabbath, he essayed to gain intelligence by interviewing a young member of the church who was enjoying the beauty and fragrance of the flowers decorating the fountain, and who suddenly started at the inquiry:

"Well, have they commenced yet?"

"Oh, ah. How's that." Evidently not comprehending.

"The Gray trial. Where are they?"

"I don't know. Are they at it to-day?"

"Why yes; in this church too, somewhere."

"That's strange. Isn't it a mistake?"

"Dr. Dempsey and some preachers are in that corner room," remarked a young gentleman whose presence had not been noticed before. His information was thankfully received, journalistic spirits resumed their wonted serenity and

"THAT CORNER ROOM"

next engaged attention.

The meeting organized within was a "secret" one, in the sense that none but privileged parties were admitted, but it was not too secret to prevent us from getting our reader a synopsis of the proceedings. The assemblage consisted of the Presiding Elder, Dr. Dempsey, the counsel for the complainants—Dr. C. A. Holmes, of Sewickley, clerical, and J. F. White, Esq., legal, the four complainants, Messrs. Coffee, Hoffstot, Little and Moore, head, together with a couple of ministers. No counsel for the accused appeared; he was not present himself and no one claimed to represent him. There was no Committee present, and apparently no preparations had been made for a trial, some perhaps by the prosecution, some of whose witnesses had by this time collected in one of the class-rooms, waiting to be called.

Devotional exercises were first in order, and then the business which had been the cause of the assembling was announced.

Mr. White, for the complainants, said they were ready for the trial.

Dr. Dempsey said they would have to postpone the trial.

Mr. White then wanted to know if they could take their testimony.

Dr. Dempsey thought he would be improper and illegal, because no notice had been given to Dr. Gray to that effect.

Further, Mr. Gray had no counsel present.

MR. WHITE SPEAKS.

Mr. White said enough notices had been sent—whether they were received or not. He had understood that Dr. Dempsey would notify Mr. Gray, as he was in duty bound to do. He was disgusted at the manner in which the "fourth new affair" was being managed. He had done everything in their power to get the testimony in the case before the Church and authorities, but had failed. They had the witnesses present to substantiate their charges. Mr. Gray and his friends had persistently refused to make any arrangement for a fair and full hearing of the case. The whole effort of the defense seemed to be to delay, vex and harrass. It was almost impossible for the complainants to follow Mr. Gray in his wanderings to serve notices upon him. His friends here, and his former counsel, refused to be notified to be prepared to be considered his counsel so as to serve any notices upon them. They now considered they had done their full duty in the case in trying to get the testimony before the proper church authorities. The Conference had directed Dr. Dempsey to investigate the case, if they (the complainants) would stop the prosecution *and consent to Mr. Gray's transfer to another Conference.* The complainants insisted, however, that it was due to themselves and to the public that the testimony in the case should be procured and be submitted to the proper authorities. They proposed taking the testimony in depositions, and submitting that to the committee, and then leaving the entire responsibility of the case with them. This was refused, and hence all efforts at an amicable arrangement for a hearing in the case failed.

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Respectfully yours,

D. L. DEMPSEY.

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although no time was given when he could be ready. Dr. Dempsey thought it well to accede to this request for a second postponement, and consulted complainants, but through their counsel refused to agree and notified them that they would insist, at least upon taking the testimony of their witnesses as they had been at considerable expense in bringing them together, and that the matter might not be able to present at another time. Dr. Nesbitt and Mr. Hopkins said they had not been employed by Mr. Gray, as his counsel in the trial on the new charges and they therefore declined to act until officially notified to do so. Thus they refused to have notice served on them and notice of the determination to take testimony was again sent to Mr. Gray, the declination indicating that under the circumstances this was the smallest privilege that could be accorded them. Thus matters rested as the day of trial drew near.

In the truest sense of the term it can be said that there was a limited attendance of interested parties or curiosity seekers

AT CHRIST CHURCH

yesterday morning. Ten o'clock had been fixed upon as the hour for the trial, and this church as first in order, was the designation. If time there was no crowd, clerical or otherwise, as upon the former occasion, gathered about the door. Quietness and decorum prevailed, a quietness that was almost oppressive, and a tranquility like a summer cloud seemed to hover over the neighborhood. Every thoroughfare leading to it would not either have been exposed by a careless saunter through that part of the church, which seemed to inspire solemnity, and the uninitiated visitor might have gone through and returned to the outer world again and have known nothing of the scenes, or rather consolidated scene of excitements, within the hallowed precincts of the temple of worship. Indeed the air of supreme peace which seemed to rest upon and pervade the peace exteriorly and mercifully, induced a shade of disappointment to steal over a few moments, the usually cheerful spirit of a journalist who wended his way thither, note book in hand, in quest of information. Entering through the vestibule from Penn street, and passing into the beautiful Sunday school room, which seemed yet to contain some of the melody and joyfulness which marked the "reopening" occasion last Sabbath, he essayed to gain intelligence by interviewing a young member of the church who was enjoying the beauty and fragrance of the flowers decorating the fountain, and who suddenly started at the inquiry:

"Well, have they commenced yet?"

"Oh, ah. How's that." Evidently not comprehending.

"The Gray trial. Where are they?"

"I don't know. Are they at it to-day?"

"Why yes; in this church too, somewhere."

"That's strange. Isn't it a mistake?"

"Dr. Dempsey and some preachers are in that corner room," remarked a young gentleman whose presence had not been noticed before. His information was thankfully received, journalistic spirits resumed their wonted serenity and

"THAT CORNER ROOM"

next engaged attention.

The meeting organized within was a "secret" one, in the sense that none but privileged parties were admitted, but it was not too secret to prevent us from getting our reader a synopsis of the proceedings. The assemblage consisted of the Presiding Elder, Dr. Dempsey, the counsel for the complainants, Messrs. Coffee, Hoffstot, Little and Moore, head, together with a couple of ministers. No counsel for the accused appeared; he was not present himself and no one claimed to represent him. There was no Committee present, and apparently no preparations had been made for a trial, some perhaps by the prosecution, some of whose witnesses had by this time collected in one of the class-rooms, waiting to be called.

Devotional exercises were first in order, and then the business which had been the cause of the assembling was announced.

Mr. White, for the complainants, said they were ready for the trial.

Dr. Dempsey said they would have to postpone the trial.

Mr. White then wanted to know if they could take their testimony.

Dr. Dempsey thought he would be improper and illegal, because no notice had been given to Dr. Gray to that effect.

Further, Mr. Gray had no counsel present.

MR. WHITE SPEAKS.

Mr. White said enough notices had been sent—whether they were received or not. He had understood that Dr. Dempsey would notify Mr. Gray, as he was in duty bound to do. He was disgusted at the manner in which the "fourth new affair" was being managed. He had done everything in their power to get the testimony in the case before the Church and authorities, but had failed. They had the witnesses present to substantiate their charges. Mr. Gray and his friends had persistently refused to make any arrangement for a fair and full hearing of the case. The whole effort of the defense seemed to be to delay, vex and harrass. It was almost impossible for the complainants to follow Mr. Gray in his wanderings to serve notices upon him. His friends here, and his former counsel, refused to be notified to be prepared to be considered his counsel so as to serve any notices upon them. They now considered they had done their full duty in the case in trying to get the testimony before the proper church authorities. The Conference had directed Dr. Dempsey to investigate the case, if they (the complainants) would stop the prosecution *and consent to Mr. Gray's transfer to another Conference.* The complainants insisted, however, that it was due to themselves and to the public that the testimony in the case should be procured and be submitted to the proper authorities. They proposed taking the testimony in depositions, and submitting that to the committee, and then leaving the entire responsibility of the case with them. This was refused, and hence all efforts at an amicable arrangement for a hearing in the case failed.

THE NEW BILL OF CHARGES

was then sent up and forwarded to Dr. Dempsey on the 3d of May, for his examination, that he might make any desired suggestions in the matter before it was signed. Three or four weeks passed away, and finally, by request, the bill was returned. Dr. Dempsey made some suggestions, the suggestion as a part of the charges were stricken out, because they contained the names of other parties who had been innocent witnesses of some of the alleged indiscretions or immoralities. The bill was then remodeled, and all the charges and specifications were arranged under the one head of "Immoralities." This new bill we have seen, but under the present circumstances, in justice to all parties, deem it unwise to reproduce here. Suffice it to say that the charges are not as numerous and perhaps severe in their allegations than those presented at the former "trial," or whatever that fiasco might be designated. They are plain and specific, and under the most stringent ruling would doubtless come within the bounds of ecclesiastical law.

It should be mentioned here, that during the discussion in the Conference as to compromise, and pending the formal presentation of the charges a proposition was made by the prosecution for an

ADJUSTMENT OF THE CASE

upon terms which are contained in the following letter:

PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1871.

REV. S. H. NESBIT, D. D.

DEAR SIR:—When the complainants refused to go on with the investigation on the charges against Rev. John A. Gray, because of the rulings of the Presiding Elder, I, as their counsel, consulted with Dr. Dempsey in presence of Mr. Gray and his counsel, of the Presiding Elder, of the Committee of nine and his other presence, a new bill of charges had been prepared and would be submitted, and a fair and full investigation demanded. This bill was not presented in the "fourth new affair;" you cross-examining, then you taking your depositions, we waiving a cross-examination and all rebuttal testimony, and submit the depositions to the Committee of nine for such action as they might think proper. This proposition was declined, although Dr. Dempsey thought it was very fair. I then sent Dr. Dempsey, on the 3d inst., the bill of charges I had prepared, for his inspection and suggesting to him to make any correction if they were not in proper shape, before the same was signed. He retained them till last Monday, the 15th inst., and by his request they have not been signed till now. Since then I learn that the complainants have taken no decided steps in the matter since the 3d inst. And on last Monday, when he returned the bill to me, he requested me not to have it signed for a few days till he could see you and hear from Mr. Hopkins, who was absent at the time and to whom he had written.

In the meantime several articles have appeared in the city papers, misrepresenting the proposition I made to you, and misrepresenting the position of the complainants and their counsel.

The new bill of charges is now signed and in its proper shape, ready to be delivered to Dr. Dempsey. I have so written to him. I retain it till I can hear from him because of the rumors and misrepresentations. This embraces some other matters beside the "Fourth avenue affair," which alone was embraced in the first paper bill.

The only object of the complainants and the only object I have had, is to get the testimony before the proper tribunal of the church. We will then feel that we have done our duty, and the responsibility of the case will rest where it should—on the ministers of the church.

THE TERMS.

For this purpose and in the hope of agreeing upon an amicable mode of getting that testimony, I now, as counsel for complainants, make the following proposition to you as counsel of Mr. Gray, and through you to him:

1—Let us take the depositions of our witnesses in relation to the case of the "Fourth avenue affair," you having the right of cross-examination.

2—The defendant may take what depositions he pleases, or use those he has already taken.

3—Let Dr. Dempsey call together the committee of nine, and let the depositions be submitted to them.

4—The depositions to be submitted to such committee, upon the charge or upon whatever ones we may present, or without any formal charges, as the defendant may prefer, then the committee to act upon the question of making such decision in the case as they may think right and proper.

5—The complainants will not press the matter further; but Mr. Gray shall be free to take which further or other action he may see as he may think best for himself in either the ecclesiastical or civil courts.

This proposition is submitted in good faith. It is certainly as fair as the warmest friend of Mr. Gray could ask or desire. It is the case of the complainants. But if Mr. Gray prefers a full and thorough examination of the whole matter, we have no objection to that event, however, I hope he will not interpose technicalities to defeat a complete investigation at a future time.

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